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U.S. Willing to Talk To Russians About Defensive Weapons

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Reagan administration official has said that the United States would be willing to negotiate its missile defense plan along with seeking cuts in offensive weapons systems when arms talks with the Soviet Union resume next month.

He also said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz would be authorized to affirm to Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko that the United States would be ready to consider "measures of restraint" in testing the anti-satellite weapons now under development.

The official, as well as Mr. Shultz in a separate briefing for members of Congress Thursday, stressed that the United States was approaching the negotiations as a comprehensive package with the goal of seeking stability in Soviet and U.S. military strength through trade-offs in the various weapons.

Until Thursday, American officials had said they hoped the Geneva talks would lead to negotiations on strategic offensive arms and medium-range offensive missiles, along with "discussions" on the administration's long-term research plans for a defensive shield against missiles. This had led to uncertainty about whether the administration would be willing to include any curbs on defensive weapons when the talks resume.

The senior official said Thursday that the administration would, in fact, make its space weapons program subject to negotiation.

For the first time since the announcement on Nov. 22 of the Shultz-Gromyko talks in Geneva Jan. 7-8, a long briefing was held for reporters to provide some information on the work that has been going on in recent weeks to prepare the U.S. position.

The official's remarks seemed aimed at indicating to the Soviet Union, U.S. allies and public opinion that the Reagan administration, despite continuing internal differences, was approaching the Geneva talks in what he called a "serious, flexible and constructive" manner.

"We have identified some ideas and concepts which we think hold promise for bridging gaps which existed heretofore," the official said. He added that the United States was continuing to stress reducing the size of each side's offensive nuclear arsenal, but also was ready to negotiate on the research program for defensive weapons as well.

"We are ready in going to Geneva to exchange thoughts on these ideas," he said, "hopefully to receive some from the Soviet Union, and we hope to come away with an agreed plan for the early renewal of formal dialogue and negotiations in each of these areas."

The main goal of the Geneva talks is to set up a format for continuing the negotiations in a detailed way in three major areas — strategic offensive arms, medium-range missiles and defensive weapons. The official said the United States was flexible on the eventual format.

The most contentious issue facing the arms control talks are the two programs that the Soviet Union says must be given priority. The first is the current U.S. plan for testing a weapon that could knock out satellites in space. New tests of this system are due to take place this winter. The second is the expensive, long-term research program to develop a defense against missiles aimed at the United States and its allies.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet Politburo member who has been visiting London this past week, has emphasized that the American defensive weapons could upset the

nuclear balance and lead to intensified Soviet spending on offensive weapons.

State Department officials are known to believe that the defensive programs ought to be pursued but should also be offered eventually as a trade-off for sharp Soviet cuts in the multi-warhead "heavy" land-based missiles that Washington planners say give Moscow an offensive advantage. The State Department also favors negotiating an early accord that might include a moratorium on testing of the anti-satellite weapons as a way of getting the talks moving.

The senior official Thursday seemed to support the State Department view, but argued as well for pursuing the research program. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Ethiopia: Images of Famine

At a refugee camp at Korem, a mother and child too weak to stand huddle under a blanket. They are among the victims of the famine that is killing thousands daily. Despite major relief efforts, officials say as many as six million people are in dire need of food. A page of pictures, Page 7.

Marshal Ustinov Is Dead; A Key Politburo Figure

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Dmitri F. Ustinov, 76, the Soviet defense minister and one of the most powerful members of the ruling Politburo, has died, the official news agency Tass announced Friday.

Tass said that Marshal Ustinov died Thursday after "a grave illness."

Ustinov directed the Soviet military buildup and was a key political figure. **Obituary, Page 5.**



Dmitri F. Ustinov

The first official news of Marshal Ustinov's death came from Mikhail S. Gorbachev, widely believed to be the No. 2 man in the Kremlin, as he cut short a weekend visit to Britain a day early.

"We have had a great and tragic loss," Mr. Gorbachev said at a news conference in Edinburgh before leaving Scotland. "The minister of defense, our old friend and comrade, Dmitri Fyodorovich Ustinov, has passed away."

The first indication that a senior member of the Soviet leadership had died came earlier Friday when a scheduled world chess championship match between Anatoli Karpov, the champion, and Gary Kasparov was postponed.

The match was to be played in the Hall of Columns, where leaders' bodies usually lie in state. An employee at the building told reporters that the hall was needed because the defense minister had died.

The main Soviet evening television news program Vremya began with a report on the 60th anniversary of the Soviet republic of Turkmenistan. The death notice was the second item. A black-and-red bordered picture of Marshal Ustinov in full uniform was displayed while an announcer read the notice.

The official obituary, signed by President Konstantin U. Chernenko and other Communist Party leaders, praised Marshal Ustinov as "an outstanding figure of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state."

"Dmitri Ustinov lived a vivid, glorious life," the obituary said. "The party assigned him important sections of state construction, of

His death leaves a leadership vacuum that is not easily filled. Marshal Ustinov combined the important defense post with the party authority concomitant with his membership of the ruling Politburo.

The current Politburo, which Mr. Chernenko inherited from President Yuri V. Andropov, has 11 full members and six candidate members. The candidate members do not have voting rights.

Through three Communist Party Central Committee plenums, Mr. Chernenko has not altered the membership, preferring not to disturb the balance between differing tendencies, according to Western analysts.

Marshal Ustinov was part of the old guard of conservative leaders — Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, 79, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, 75, and Mr. Chernenko, 73.

Mr. Romanov, the most likely successor, is a former chief of Leningrad, the Soviet Union's second city. In the West, he is considered a possible successor to President Chernenko, just behind Mr. Gorbachev. If he does take over the Defense Ministry, this would probably dash his chances of eventually becoming president, in the view of some experts.

Experts said that Mr. Romanov, 61, had the appropriate defense-related experience as Leningrad is a prime site for military factories.

Should Moscow wish to choose a soldier, the experts said the main contender would be Sergei L. Sokolov, 73, who had deputized most often for Marshal Ustinov since he ceased public appearances three months ago. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

Libya-Spain Summit Focused on African Questions

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, has said that a meeting he had with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez

this week dealt mostly with developments in northwest Africa.

At a separate news conference, Mr. Gonzalez acknowledged Thursday that the United States would probably be critical of the

secretly planned meeting, which took place on the Spanish resort island of Majorca on Wednesday.

The meeting followed similar ones that Colonel Qadhafi has had recently with President Francois Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece, partly breaking what had been a U.S.-led international isolation of the Libyan leader for purportedly sponsoring international terrorism.

This week Cambio 16, a leading Spanish newsweekly, reported that Libya had recently given Spanish Basque separatists \$900,000 and that Mr. Gonzalez has known about the financing for the last month. Colonel Qadhafi denied any support of terrorism while Mr. Gonzalez said the meeting had not been raised at the meeting. He added that the Libyan leader had promised not to interfere in Spanish internal affairs.



Colonel Moamer Qadhafi at press conference in Majorca.

The meeting was arranged through Bruno Kreisky, the former Austrian chancellor.

Colonel Qadhafi requested the meeting, according to Spanish officials, who insisted that it was a private not official, one. But the rightist Spanish opposition, Popular Alliance, called the meeting shameful and most of Spain's leading newspapers expressed outrage in editorials Thursday morning.

Calling for a report to Parliament, El Pais wrote, "Qadhafi is a controversial character on the international scene, has not been not-

ed for his friendship with Spain and his presence on our soil is astonishing."

Colonel Qadhafi added to the anger Thursday by warning that two Spanish enclaves in North Africa, Ceuta and Melilla, were "Arab" and by criticizing Spain's moves to stay in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as "entering a zone of hell."

Reflecting historic Spanish pre-occupation with northwest Africa, which lies just across the Strait of Gibraltar from Spain, Mr. Gonzalez said that in the meeting he had focused on the recent pact between Libya and Morocco, Spanish strategists fear the two countries might team up against the two enclaves.

"I was sure and have now confirmed that the pact does not affect the interest of Spain," Mr. Gonzalez said.

[Spain's foreign minister, Fernando Morán, said Friday that Spain would demand an explanation from Libya over Colonel Qadhafi's reference to Ceuta and Melilla as "Arab territories." Reuters reported from Madrid.]

At his news conference, Colonel Qadhafi denied that any Libyan troops remained in Chad. "Those who are interested can go and see," he said about charges that the Libyans had not lived up to a recent agreement with France on the mutual withdrawal of their troops from the country.

Senior Kremlin Official Begins Talks in Beijing

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China received its highest-ranking Soviet visitor in 15 years on Friday when Yury V. Arkhipov, a vice prime minister and alternate Politburo member, arrived for talks that both sides have said will concentrate on commercial and economic issues.

Mr. Arkhipov was met at the Beijing airport by Yao Yilin, a first vice prime minister, who, like Mr. Arkhipov, specializes in economic matters. As the Russian descended from the Tu-154 airliner that carried him from Moscow, they shook hands. Then, on what appeared to be Mr. Yao's initiative, they embraced in the manner common among Communist officials.

The embrace took place before the old airport terminal here where Zhou En-lai met in September 1969 with Alexei N. Kosygin, the Soviet prime minister at the time. That brief meeting, an attempt to defuse border tensions between China and the Soviet Union, proved to be the last time for a decade and a half that the two governments would agree to meet at a top ministerial level.

Exceptions occurred during the funerals of Leonid I. Brezhnev and Yuri V. Andropov in Moscow, when the leaders of the Chinese delegations were received for brief discussions in the Kremlin. Otherwise, the most senior contacts have been at the ministerial level. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israeli Options on Lebanon Limited as Talks Drag

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel has been left with a number of unattractive choices in the negotiations over ending or reducing its military occupation of southern Lebanon.

The 12th and possibly last session of the negotiations ended Thursday with no sign of progress.

After the meeting at the United Nations' southern Lebanon headquarters in the border town of Naqura, Brigadier General Amos Gilboa, issued a statement threatening to break off the negotiations before their scheduled resumption on Jan. 7 if Lebanon does not reply positively to Israel's proposals. General Gilboa is the head of the Israeli military delegation to the talks.

end the southern Lebanon occupation.

• To pull back partially in some areas of southern Lebanon, while maintaining the present positions in the eastern sector of the country, where the Israeli Army poses a threat to Syria. The military here has drawn up numerous options for a partial pullback to what Israeli officials describe as a "semi-permanent" new defensive line, where the Israelis would wait until Lebanon and Syria agreed to negotiate a complete withdrawal.

It was the previous Likud-led government that launched the war, which, so long as it was confined to the goal of securing the northern border, was strongly supported by the Labor Party.

The differences in the government were illustrated this week when Mr. Peres, in a published interview, said he favored a complete withdrawal.

"I am in favor of the army pulling back to the international border — in other words in favor of a full withdrawal and taking the risk," Mr. Peres told the newspaper Ha'aretz. "I am not in favor of halfway moves and interim solutions."

The interview prompted an immediate call to Mr. Peres from the Likud leader, Yitzhak Shamir, the government's foreign minister and vice prime minister. According to Mr. Shamir, Mr. Peres assured him that he still was committed to achieving security guarantees in southern Lebanon before a complete troop withdrawal.

As this exchange unfolded, the three-month-old government has never resolved its internal differences over policy in Lebanon. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Military Team Bombed on Vodka After Soviet Package Got a Sniff Test

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As darkness fell, a stranger with a Russian accent delivered a carefully wrapped package to the gatehouse of the Washington Navy Yard.

As the man left Wednesday evening, wary guards subjected the package to inspection by bomb-sniffing dogs, who signaled that the contents were "hot." An X-ray machine revealed "two liquid-filled canisters," according to an investigative report.

The 67th Explosive Ordnance Disposal team of the Military District of Washington, summoned to the scene, did the cautious thing — they blew up the package with "a small explosive device."

Fed Reduces Discount Rate By Half Point

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board, moving again to stimulate economic growth, lowered its benchmark lending rate to banks and other financial institutions on Friday to 8 percent — the lowest level in 17 months.

The drop of one-half percentage point marked the second time in four weeks that the closely watched discount rate has been cut by the Fed. On Nov. 21, the Fed lowered it to 8.5 percent from 9 percent.

The discount rate is what the Fed charges commercial banks for routine amounts to balance their books. The rate is not directly linked to the prime rate of commercial banks, which this week edged itself at 10 1/2 percent, the lowest in 17 months. But it is considered to be a strong benchmark.

Wall Street believes the Fed sets the discount rate about two or three points lower than where it feels the prime should be.

The trend toward lower rates already was well established, as reflected in the drop Friday in the yield of the government's weekly Treasury bills. The decline to 7.75 percent for three-month bills and to 8.15 percent for six-month bills was part of a nearly uninterrupted 16-week string of decreases.

The Fed has been actively encouraging the downward drift of interest rates for the last six weeks, in the view of most analysts. The lowering of the discount rate confirms that the trend is long term, not just a short-term technical adjustment.

So far this year, consumer interest rates, especially credit card rates, have shown almost no tendency to follow the prime rate down. But mortgage rates have slipped about 2 percentage points since late summer, promising a resurgence of interest-sensitive house and auto purchases early next year. (AP, UPI)

France's New Poor Are Discovered at Luxury's Rim

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — Avenue Victor Hugo runs from the Arc de Triomphe to the Bois de Boulogne. It is a straight, affluent mile and the main thoroughfare of the 16th arrondissement, the city's borough of domesticated cash. Made elsewhere, money in Paris has a way of coming home to the 16th.

"I hadn't thought of him in 20 years," he said. "Now I may take out Les Millepapiers."

No one had talked much about the Abbé Pierre in something like 30 years. But there he is, resuscitated from another time.

The Abbé Pierre, a 72-year-old Franciscan who led a remarkably successful charity drive for the impoverished in 1954, now looks out at the world from great orange billboards, from posters on the side of trucks, from magazine covers.

His return relates to the Socialist government's realization

The street is full of convenience stores — Saint Laurent Rive Gauche, Courrages, Daniel Hechter, Charles Jourdan, Guy Laroche, Celine.

Before Christmas, Avenue Victor Hugo teems with spenders. This year too beggars are there, sitting on the sidewalk, their backs against the great oak doors of the bourgeois apartment buildings interspersed between the shops. A man, squatting, head down, has placed a little sign next to his spot between Saint Laurent Rive Gauche and Georges Rech, a dress shop. It says: "Leave a coin so I can eat."

The beggars at luxury's rim are not new. For years Parisians have known the old woman, dressed in brown, who panhandles in front of Hermès, and the lady-in-the-tweed coat who bangs on car windows and asks for "a little something" at the spotlight outside Fauchon. The difference this winter is that people are talking about the beggars, the new poor.

The Salvation Army reactivated its mobile soup truck two years ago. But the new poor didn't enter the city's conversational conscience until the past month or two.

At a recent dinner in one of the 16th's comfortable dining rooms, a woman told of seeing eight on Avenue Victor Hugo on a recent Saturday.

The discussion quickly turns to whose fault it is.

One man asks where exactly the beggars were on Avenue Victor Hugo and then noted that Victor Hugo died at No. 124 on the avenue given his name. It will be the centenary of his death in 1985.

When he was in school in the 1950s and 1960s, the dinner guest said, his younger teachers talked of Hugo with just a trace of contempt: too sentimental, too messianic, too arch.

The phrase the "new poor" is not a comfortable one for the government because it suggests these poor were not there before.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius moved preemptively, talking about the problem. He said he had discussed it with the Abbé Pierre. Suddenly, Abbé Pierre was everywhere.

Like the people at dinner, who split left and right, both sides seemed to try to appropriate the bearded priest. France-Soir, a newspaper owned by Robert Herminet, the conservative publisher whose name means Socialists snarl, put up the billboards and started a collection campaign with the "participation of the Abbé Pierre."

Le Nouvel Observateur, a leftist weekly, was not about to give ground. It published an article called "The Abbé Pierre accuses the nouveaux riches."

INSIDE

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■ In Singapore's election, the main question is whether Prime Minister Lee's party will win every Parliament seat. Page 4.

■ The Vietnamese town of Ben Suc, destroyed 18 years ago by U.S. troops, has been rebuilt, but wounds remain. Page 5.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ A Leonardo madonna rarely seen outside the Soviet Union is on display in Florence. Page 8.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Orders for durable goods rose 8.3 percent in the United States in November, the most in four years. Page 9.

MONDAY

Scientists continue to find that meat eating is connected to cancer, but they also have found that means seem to contain anti-cancer agents.

2 Oil Tankers Reported Hit By Missiles In Gulf War

The Associated Press
LONDON — Two oil tankers, the Norwegian-owned Thorshavet and a Liberian-registered vessel, were reported hit by missiles Friday in the Gulf.

Shipping officials in Oslo said the Thorshavet was set ablaze. Lloyd's of London said two seamen were killed aboard the Liberian ship.

Iraq reported that its fighter planes raided two "large naval targets" near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal and that the attacks were "in line with our determination to tighten the blockade imposed on Kharg Island and other Iranian ports in the exclusion zone of war operations."

It declared the blockade in February in an effort to cut Iran's oil export income. Iran and Iraq have been at war since September 1980. There have been 61 confirmed attacks on oil tankers and bulk carriers by Iranian or Iraqi fighters in the Gulf since the start of this year.

Iraq's announcement, made by a military spokesman in Baghdad, said the planes "scored direct hits" on two "large naval targets."

Gulf shipping sources said the Norwegian vessel was struck by a French-made Exocet missile at about midday, setting it afire. The sources said the vessel had just finished taking on a full load of Iranian crude oil at Kharg Island.

Lloyd's shipping intelligence unit determined that the attack took place about 60 miles (97 kilometers) south of Kharg Island. It could not say whether there were any casualties.

The ship had left Singapore on Dec. 2 for the Gulf, the sources said. Arve Stranden, a spokesman for the Norwegian Shipowners Association, said there were 26 or 27 crew members aboard the 114,099-ton ship, 19 Norwegians and the rest Spaniards.

Mr. Stranden quoted the owner, Thor Dahl's Rederi of Sandefjord, Norway, as saying that 24 crew members abandoned ship because of the fire, leaving two men aboard. The owners later said the crew were returning to the ship.

Lloyd's, which monitors shipping movements around the world, said the crew of the 52,661-ton Liberian tanker Magnolia had abandoned ship.

U.S. Judge Rules Deaths Due to Weather Forecast

The Associated Press
BOSTON — A U.S. district judge ruled Friday that the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is liable for the deaths of three fishermen lost at sea four years ago when forecasters failed to predict a fierce storm.

Judge Joseph Tauro said the federal agency negligently failed for more than three months to maintain a weather buoy that could have provided an accurate forecast for the Georges Bank fishing grounds.



Crowds gathered Friday to survey the damage after a booby-trapped car exploded by a school in a Druze town near Beirut.

Israeli Options on Lebanon Limited as Talks Drag

(Continued from Page 1)

stead, the government opted this fall to make one more try at direct military negotiations with the Lebanese and indirect contacts with the Syrians.

The Israelis stripped their demands down to what they considered the bare minimum. They no longer insisted, as they had in the earlier negotiations that led to the defunct May 17, 1983, troop withdrawal.

U.S. Official Says Soviet Stalemated In Afghanistan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A high-level State Department official says he sees no end to the stalemate between guerrillas and Soviet forces in Afghanistan unless the Soviet Union agrees to negotiate a withdrawal.

The official, Michael H. Armacost, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, said Thursday that five years after Soviet troops joined the fighting, the guerrilla resistance was causing "a protracted, bloody, savage and ultimately inconclusive struggle."

In keeping with U.S. policy, Mr. Armacost refused to answer questions about aid to the guerrilla forces.

He added that the U.S. goal was a negotiated withdrawal. "Our national interests," he said, "are not served by simply keeping the Soviets tied down in Afghanistan."

The Russians, he said, became more aggressive in 1984, putting in an additional 10,000 troops to bring their forces in Afghanistan up to 115,000. In spite of this, he said, they "have very little to show militarily" and, "in fact, may have lost some ground."

drawal accord, that Lebanon establish political and commercial ties with Israel. They also dropped their demand that an Israeli troop withdrawal be accompanied by a Syrian pullout from Lebanon.

Acknowledging that the Syrians held the key to Lebanon's posture in the negotiations, the Israelis also called on the Reagan administration to use its influence in Damascus to bring about a satisfactory agreement.

By all accounts, this two-track approach has led nowhere. At Naqura, the talks have been deadlocked for weeks on the future role of UN troops in southern Lebanon.

Israel wants the UN force to take control of much of the territory now occupied by the Israeli Army and to serve as a buffer for an Israeli-supported militia that would be stationed in far southern Lebanon. Lebanon insists that its own army can police the south, and that the UN force should be confined to the area near the international border.

The two sides have not even begun serious discussions of the second major issue in the talks, the role, if any, of the Israeli-backed militia, the South Lebanon Army. The Lebanese and Syrians strongly oppose any continuing deployment of this force in the territory.

Meanwhile, Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, has been crisscross-

ing the region in search of signs of softening by the Syrians. Mr. Murphy was scheduled to return to Washington this week and, according to numerous sources, would do so without having made any headway.

Some Israeli officials argue that sectarian leaders in Lebanon, fearing an outbreak of violence among the many armed Lebanese factions if the Israelis withdrew, have deliberately subverted the Naqura talks in the hope of keeping the Israeli Army, and the relative degree of order it imposes in the territory, in place.

Only when these leaders are convinced that Israel is about to pull back unilaterally are they likely to make concessions that would allow an orderly transfer of security duties to a new force in southern Lebanon, according to this argument.

The increasingly blunt Israeli threats to break off the Naqura talks and take "unilateral steps" have been designed to test this thesis. So far, the threats appear to have been unconvincing.

If these tactics fail, the next step will be to follow through on the threats. A senior official interviewed Thursday suggested that Israel's best option may be to reduce its presence in Lebanon to the minimum, and then settle in for a long waiting game with the Syrians.

"It may take years before they realize we mean business," the official said. "But, a Lebanon with

3,000 or 4,000 Israeli troops, along with the South Lebanon Army, is not the same as a Lebanon with 30,000 troops, or even 10,000 or 12,000 as we now have there. Israel, economically, politically and militarily, could live with that indefinitely."

Explosion in Druze Town
A car bomb exploded Friday, severely damaging a school in the Druze town of Ras el-Mata, 20 miles (32 kilometers) east of Beirut, according to the Druze-controlled radio. The Associated Press reported from Beirut. At least four civilians were killed and 32 wounded, among them 19 children.

Many of the victims were dug out of the rubble by rescuers from the militia of the Druze opposition leader Walid Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party, the party-controlled Voice of the Mountain radio said.

Artillery battles erupted afterward between Druze and Christian militias in the hills above Beirut, Druze and Christian radios said.

The Voice of Lebanon radio of the rightist Christian Phalange Party said that Druze gunners lobbed mortar and rocket barages into residential neighborhoods in Christian East Beirut.

The Druze radio said the central mountain Druze town of Bhamdoun, near Ras el-Mata, was under heavy artillery bombardment. The two stations broadcast appeals for urgent blood donations.

Britain Lifts Ban on Low Winter Fares Over Atlantic

The Associated Press
LONDON — The British government lifted its ban on reduced-rate trans-Atlantic winter fares Friday and said the cheaper tickets on the London-New York run can start Jan. 1.

The action followed Thursday's announcement by the U.S. Justice Department that it would not take legal action against British Airways if it dropped its London-New York fares by 35 percent this winter.

British Airways said its new round trip fares, available until the end of March, will be \$303 between London and New York, \$47 lower than the current lowest price of \$350.

Its advance-purchase or late-purchase round trip fare from New York to London will be \$378 on weekdays and \$428 on weekends, higher than the British prices because of the falling value of the pound.

Britain's decision to reverse its ban on low winter fares ends a difficult two months in British-U.S. aviation relations.

But the underlying cause of the dispute — Britain's demand for a guarantee against future antitrust prosecutions in the United States for setting low fares — remains unresolved.

"It's purely a short-term solution for the winter," said a spokesman for Britain's Department of Transport.

Britain's Civil Aviation Authority said it had informed airlines flying the London-New York route that if they filed applications for low-cost winter fares before Dec. 27, "they will be approved for Jan. 1."

Other British, U.S. and foreign carriers were expected to file similar fares on the London-New York run. The Civil Aviation Authority said Friday it had already received applications from British Airways, World Airways and American Airlines.

BA said Friday it had also filed for cheap fares on all its other U.S. routes. But the Civil Aviation Authority said consideration of these fares would take some time.

Britain banned low-price winter fares proposed by the major airlines on Oct. 18 because it feared the cheap fares would expose British carriers to antitrust suits in U.S. courts.

More than 100,000 passengers who bought cheap tickets before the ban were initially ordered to pay higher fares, but Britain later relented.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Warns on Staying in UNESCO

BONN (AP) — The West German government has warned that its continued membership in UNESCO will depend on reforms within the 116-nation UN organization, Bonn officials said Friday.

In a letter sent this week to the secretary-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that West Germany would remain a member for at least another year, ministry officials said.

But Mr. Genscher's letter also warned that Bonn will review its membership in the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 12 months and may quit the agency unless it becomes less ideological and more efficient, the officials said. The letter demanded an end to the "useless ideological debate" over regulating Western press coverage of the developing world and called for a freeze on membership fees, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

U.K. Officials to Appeal Ruling on Pill

LONDON (UPI) — The British government said Friday it would go to Britain's highest court of appeal, the House of Lords, to overturn a court ruling that bans girls under the age of 16 from getting birth control pills without parental consent.

John Patten, the junior health minister, announced the government's decision to appeal Thursday's ruling that a Department of Health circular authorizing confidential treatment for those under 16 is illegal except in emergencies. The decision was won by Victoria Gillick, a Roman Catholic mother of 10 children from Cambridge, who called it "the best Christmas present" for millions of families.

The British Medical Association had asked the Department of Health to appeal the decision, citing fears of increased teen-age pregnancies and illegal abortions. "We think as a result of the judgment, girls under 16 will not go to doctors for advice," the medical association said in a statement.

Dhaka Bans All Politics During Strike

DHAKA, Bangladesh (UPI) — The military government of Lieutenant General Mohammed Hussain Ershad has banned all political activities in Bangladesh for this weekend when opposition parties and a labor federation plan a 48-hour strike to protest military rule.

Officials warned that violators of the ban on political activity Saturday and Sunday could be sentenced to 14 years in prison. General Ershad's opponents called the order a "harsh, pre-emptive step" against the strike.

The government said the strike, called by the powerful SKOP labor federation and 22 opposition parties, is unjustified because most of the federation's demands have been met. General Ershad declared himself president on Dec. 11, 1983, with the professed aim of speeding the nation's transition to democracy.

U.S. Tightens Hazardous Waste Rules

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Environmental Protection Agency announced Friday a major revision of its hazardous waste regulations that will bring hundreds of U.S. companies under new or additional regulation to prevent environmental disasters.

The two-part regulatory package, effective in six months, extends agency regulation of hazardous wastes to cover many materials and processes and defines all dioxins as hazardous wastes. The agency said about 2,600 companies will face new or additional regulation, including businesses or recyclers in these industries: lumber, furniture, wood product, printing and publishing, metal products, chemicals, communications and transportation.

Mozambique Backs Angolan Position

MAPUTO, Mozambique (UPI) — Mozambique backed on Friday Angola's conditions for withdrawing about 20,000 Cuban troops from Angolan territory and implementing an independence settlement for South-West Africa, or Namibia, according to a statement released at the end of a two-day visit to Maputo by President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola.

At the same time Angola called for the full implementation by South Africa of its peace treaty with Mozambique and supported Angolan attempts to "destroy" anti-government rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance.

Last month Angola said it would begin a three-year withdrawal of Cuban troops if South Africa pulled all but 1,500 of its soldiers out of Namibia, immediately initiated a United Nations peace plan for the territory and ended support for Angola's anti-government rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA.

Zia Urges Unity After Referendum

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AFP) — President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq called Friday for national reconciliation in his first statement since Wednesday's referendum on his policies to deepen Islamic influence in Pakistani life.

In a televised address, he called on Pakistan to forget "past divisions" and contended that popular support for his Islamization policies had removed all uncertainties for the nation. General Zia said that provincial and national elections would be held within three months.

The government contends that 97 percent of the voters agreed with the proposition in a turnout of 60 percent. The opposition, which had urged a boycott of the referendum, asserts that only 10 percent of the electorate participated. The main effect of the "yes" vote, as counted by the authorities, was to return General Zia as president for a five-year term.

Goukouni Says He Will Bar French

PARIS (Reuters) — Goukouni Oueddei, the pro-Libyan rebel leader, has said he will refuse to allow French military observers into the territory he controls in northern Chad to check on a possible Libyan military presence there.

In an interview published in the French newspaper Liberation on Friday, Mr. Goukouni said: "No French officer will set foot in this part of Chad, except by force. ... The Greeks can come, along with Syrians, Libyans or other neutral nations, but France has not adopted a neutral stand."

Defense Minister Charles Hernu of France said Thursday that French and Greek military officers in the Libyan capital of Tripoli planned to travel south to monitor a Libyan troop pullback from the northern deserts of Chad.

For the Record

China detonated a relatively weak underground nuclear device Thursday at its Lop Nur testing ground in Xinjiang province, the Hsinfa Observatory of the Swedish Defense Ministry reported Friday. China carried out a similar test in October, its first since 1980.

The Soviet Union launched on Friday the second of two dual-purpose unmanned space probes to study Venus and observe Halley's Comet as it approaches close to the solar system, Moscow television said. (Reuters)

The Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) claimed responsibility Friday for three bomb blasts that damaged a pipeline linking three military bases used by U.S. forces stationed in Spain. (Reuters)

Ethiopia's leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, arrived in Sofia on Friday for talks with government officials, the Bulgarian news agency BTA reported. (Reuters)

Chicago teachers, who won a 4.5-percent pay raise after a two-week strike this month, have ratified their new pact by a 3-to-1 margin, a union official said. (AP)

The leader of leftist guerrillas fighting to overthrow the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador proposed on Thursday that a third round of peace talks be held in January. Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the rebels' political wing, said in Mexico City that the talks should last at least two days. (UPI)

Peter Lawford, 61, the British-born actor, remained in a coma and in critical condition Friday at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles, a hospital spokesman said. Mr. Lawford, who suffers from liver disease and failing kidneys, entered the hospital Sunday. (UPI)

U.S. Expands Talks Issues

(Continued from Page 1)
into a strategic defense system. He said it was crucial to engage the Soviet Union in talks on what constitutes "stability." He said the administration "had no illusions that some unilateral U.S. deployment of defensive systems" would enhance stability.

The official, who said earlier that the administration looked in trade-offs in the negotiations, was asked if this included the defensive systems, which are still in the very early research phase. He said that because there were no actual American defensive weapons in trade at this point, "it is intellectually ob-

China's Press Challenges Marx Again

New York Times Service

BEIJING — The Communist Party newspaper Renmin Ribao, or People's Daily, published on Friday its second front-page editorial in two weeks to challenge the idea that what was said and done by Marx, Lenin or Mao can be taken as universally valid or as setting limits for the current Chinese leadership.

To drive the point home, the newspaper dug into the speeches and writings of leading Communist theoreticians from Marx to Stalin, as well as Mao himself, to show that they had on patience with "empty talk" or those who "do nothing else except copy" from earlier thinkers, as the editorial put it.

The article was published amid what appeared to be an internal Communist Party dispute over a similar piece in the editions of Dec. 7, attracting much comment among Chinese and abroad. The earlier article was judged by many Western experts to be the furthest that any ruling Communist party has gone toward publicly acknowledging the limitations of the Communist classics.

Friday's article expanded on the theme, and said: "Marxism is not a dogma but a guide to action."

An accompanying commentary inside the paper related the matter more squarely to the policies of Deng Xiaoping, the paramount Chinese leader, who has swept away many of the old orthodoxies and stressed foreign investment, market forces and limited free enterprise as the way to make China prosperous.

Officials on both sides have said that the four days that Mr. Arkhipov will be in Beijing before traveling to southern China will produce agreements in these areas. In particular, the officials say, it is hoped that there will be an accord on Soviet assistance in upgrading some of the many industrial plants and other projects that were built with the help of Soviet technology and advisers in the 1950s.

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Ivan V. Arkhipov, surrounded by journalists and Chinese officials upon arrival in Beijing.

Senior Kremlin Aide Begins Talks in Beijing

(Continued from Page 1)

been in the political consultations that have been going on intermittently since 1969 in the so far unsuccessful attempt to normalize relations between the two Communist states.

Thus far, all indications are that the current visit will not produce any breakthroughs on the political front, and that the two governments will concentrate during Mr. Arkhipov's visit on an attempt to broaden exchanges in two areas — trade, and science and technology — where there has been relatively rapid progress in the past two years.

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The Chinese perspective on the visit was suggested by the way in which the official news agency, Xinhua, handled photographs of Mr. Arkhipov's arrival. Although the agency's photographer was close enough to catch a good shot of the two officials shaking hands, it did not release any showing the embrace and told a representative of United Press International that no picture was available.

Mr. Arkhipov paused at the door of his Chinese limousine to read a statement in which he said that the Soviet side saw the visit "in the light of the positive trends that have become apparent recently in Soviet-Chinese relations," a reference to the increasing bilateral exchanges.

"As we see it," he said, the talks "will focus on the questions of the

Nonetheless, the visit has considerable symbolic importance for both sides. It was originally set for May, but was postponed at the last minute by Moscow in what appeared to be a protest against Chinese border clashes with Vietnam, a Soviet ally. The Russians also appeared upset over the warmth with which President Ronald Reagan was received on his visit here in April.

The modest expectations of the two sides were reflected in the airport reception, which was brief and without ceremony. The embrace between Mr. Yao and Mr. Arkhipov appeared to have more to do with an acquaintance that dates back to the Russian's time as the senior Soviet aid official in the 1950s than with any thaw in the overall relationship. It remains nagged primarily by differences over Afghanistan, Cambodia and the high levels of troops each side maintains at their common frontier.

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"As we see it," he said, the talks "will focus on the questions of the

further development of commercial and economic as well as scientific and technical ties."

After saying that the Soviet Union saw a great potential for "the further expansion of mutually beneficial businesslike co-operation" in various fields, Mr. Arkhipov alluded to the broader context of the visit and expressed the hope that it would help to strengthen the relationship between Moscow and Beijing.

The development of relations between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China, he said, "would not only serve the interests of the peoples of our two countries but would also contribute to international cooperation and world peace."

Thatcher Defends Pact
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Friday that the agreement to give China sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 was better than no deal at all, Reuters reported.

Mrs. Thatcher said at a news conference in Hong Kong that the agreement, signed in Beijing on Wednesday, after two years of negotiations, would ensure the stability and prosperity of the territory well into the next century.

She told Hong Kong's civic leaders on Thursday that during her 36-hour stay in Beijing, Mr. Deng and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang had assured her that China would honor its commitment.

Mrs. Thatcher was scheduled to fly to the United States and meet with President Ronald Reagan on Saturday.

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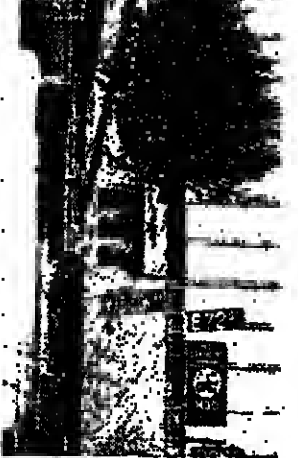
AMERICAN TOPICS

Faith Is Strong,
Religious Weaker

Americans are turning away from the dictates of organized religion and are drawing upon their own spiritual feelings to define their faith, according to William J. McCready, program director of the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago. He calls it a major change in the country's religious character.

Religious faith remains strong, Dr. McCready said, but for growing numbers of people an individual search for meaning has become the central religious experience, replacing unquestioning obedience to religious authority.

He said that 60 percent of Americans today reject the concept of "absolute moral guidelines." Ten years ago, only about 40 percent held that view.



Christmas trees dot Madison Avenue in New York City this season.

coalition of groups, including the National Parent-Teachers Association and the Consumer Federation of America, is pushing for a congressional ban. Brewers and wineries pay broadcast media \$720 million a year for ads, and both groups are fighting the proposed ban.

Short Takes

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, as has been their custom, will spend Christmas at the White House and the New Year's holiday at the Palm Springs, California, estate of Walter H. Annenberg, the multimillionaire publisher and former ambassador to Britain.

Washington Village, the up-market new name for one of Baltimore's oldest neighborhoods, doesn't sit well with everyone who lives there. The area got its original name, Pigtown, from the droves of hogs who crossed it a century ago on the way from the railroad station to the slaughterhouses. "This place will always be Pigtown," says Gene Buscemi, 43, manager of the Pigtown Tavern. Says Mary Donaldson, 63, a Pigtowner born and raised, "To me, it's a term of endearment."

Artifacts of the civil rights struggle, such as the charred frame of a burning Ku Klux Klan cross, broken glass from a bombed church, and a 14-minute videotape featuring police dragging black protesters away, lunch-counter demonstrators, National Guardsmen sweeping the "Ole Miss" campus, form a permanent exhibit at the Mississippi State Historical Museum in Jackson. The building is otherwise largely devoted to memorabilia of the antebellum South.

Shorter Takes: U.S. consumption of chicken is rapidly catching up with pork and beef and experts think it will overtake them both by the end of the century. . . . Casper, Wyoming, has 726 cars per 1,000 residents, the most in the United States. Laredo, Texas, has the fewest, 373 per 1,000, with New York City next at 376, according to the 1980 census. . . . One of every eight American pupils attends a private school, the U.S. Education Department reports. The National Education Association says the reason may be "the very negative image that public education has unduly received."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Guatemala Hastens Hamlets

Indians Put in 'Model Villages' to End Links to Guerrillas

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

NABAI, Guatemala — Two years after taking to the mountains in a campaign against leftist guerrillas in the rugged Indian highlands, the Guatemalan Army is rushing to complete a network of strategic hamlets intended to end civilian support of the rebels.

A culmination of the army's counterinsurgency doctrine, the program establishes rigid control of an Indian population that has become a base of support for the leftist guerrillas in their protracted war against successive military governments.

The hamlets are known here as "model villages," or merely "built towns," and the army said they are part of an effort to extend modern services to the long-ignored and isolated Indians. Church and human rights groups abroad have asserted that the hamlets are modified concentration camps.

The army's Section of Civilian Affairs, which is in charge of "pacification" of the civilian population in former rebel areas, has built 24 villages in four areas of the highlands that have been designated "poles of development." Another 55 are on the drawing boards, according to Colonel Mario Enrique Paiz Botanos, the head of the section.

The U.S. Agency for International Development is allotting \$1 million of its \$52.5-million program in Guatemala for the construction of schools, roads and water facilities in "model villages."

U.S. officials here maintain that the aid is to be given because of the civilian economic merits of the towns, not their alleged strategic military significance. They insist the money is to go to the civilian reconstruction organization rather than the military. However, the

military-run government dominates the civilian reconstruction organization.

Colonel Paiz, at his headquarters in Guatemala City, said the hamlets would provide the Indians the food, shelter, security and work often denied in the past. The Indians are descendants of the ancient Mayans and who make up more than half of Guatemala's population of 7 million.

The colonel insisted that the towns were not being built for strategic purposes and thus could not be called "strategic hamlets" as were those that U.S. Army Special Forces, or Green Berets, organized in Vietnam. He said the object was to provide the Indians with their two most basic needs, "security and development," through provision of roads, electricity, clean water, land and work.

But a four-day trip here in Quiché province, the center of one of the four "poles of development," makes clear that the towns have definite military purposes. The hamlets have been built along new roads constructed by army engineers who can through the pine-forested mountains. Heretofore, they had been impenetrable to the military vehicles that can be seen now.

Azul and Tzahal have been erected over the ruins of towns of the same names that residents say were bombed, burned and bulldozed by the army during offensives in 1981 and 1982 against the guerrillas.

While Indians traditionally live in scattered communities where fields alternate with adobe houses over a vast expanse of countryside, Azul and Tzahal are concentrated collections of wooden, one-room houses with metal roofs. They are laid out on a neat grid of gravel streets, with streetlights.

In short, a population that once lived scattered over a large expanse

is now concentrated in easily guarded, and controlled, communities.

Next to the three towns visited were military garrisons that villagers said were the true authority. No actions could be taken without consulting the garrison commander.

Men were organized into civil defense patrols whose chiefs were responsible to the garrison commander, according to these accounts. He often pressed virtual work gangs to clear fields of fire for his garrison, to repair neighboring roads, help with fortifications or work on the construction of other hamlets under army supervision.

Although army officials insisted that no one was being forced to live in the towns or prevented from leaving them, all town residents queried out of hearing of army civil-action teams said that they were forbidden to leave.

Some residents said the army had regrouped them there since gathering them up in the hills during recent operations. Others said they had sought to reach government lines as a result of starvation, disease, guerrilla abuse, or, more recently, a government amnesty.

Virtually all of the villagers interviewed said they had originally fled to the mountains and lived with the rebels after the start of the army offensives in 1981 that were said to have killed thousands of civilians. The villagers also spoke of guerrillas killing other hundreds of civilians to prevent a return to government lines in the new villages.

The army, according to these residents, is just as determined that no one leave the new homes. "The army says we have to remain here," said a 30-year-old man sitting on a chair on the dirt floor of his house. "If anyone tries to leave here, they kill him."

"The army is not bad as long as



An Indian civil defense unit on parade in Guatemala.

you follow orders," he said. "If you don't, they kill you." As he spoke, almost all of the other men of Tzahal's 1,890 residents were outside of town, clearing land around a hill above it where about 300 soldiers have established a base.

The informant said he was in town because he was assigned communal chores. He said the men of the village had been working for the army on the hillside for the better part of a month without pay and without being able to devote enough time to grow their own food. He said their plots were mea-

ger and their families near starving. "There is no work, no money and no food here," said a young civil defense patrolman on duty at one street corner. "We were promised our own land here but so far we have not received anything beyond our houses."

The villagers did acknowledge, grudgingly, that many now have access to electricity and clean drinking water for the first time in their lives. But they said the price is to be regimented in communes by an army that supervises their actions through ubiquitous civil-defense patrols.

Workers Find
9 Bodies, but
Fail to Reach
Utah Miners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ORANGEVILLE, Utah — Rescue workers on Friday found nine bodies in a smoke-filled coal mine where 27 persons had been trapped underground by fire, then moved deeper into the mine in hope of finding the 18 others still alive.

The bodies were found about 200 feet (61 meters) behind the coal-fed fire that trapped the 26 men and one woman inside the Wilberg Mine in central Utah on Wednesday night.

No contact had been made with the 18 remaining miners, but there was hope that they had reached a "safe-retreat" chamber, said a spokesman for Emery Mining Co., operator of the Wilberg Mine.

The chamber is one and one-half miles (2.4 kilometers) inside the mine and 2,800 feet behind the fire. The large refuge chamber contained up to two days' worth of air plus rescue kits with small supplies of oxygen, officials said. Concern grew Friday that air would run out before rescuers reached the area.

The searchers, tethered together by rope, inched past smoldering coals to find the nine bodies. At one point, they were forced back out by exploding chunks of hot coal before they continued the rescue effort, a spokesman said. Those trapped in the mine included six company officials. The fire erupted as the workers tried to break a production record, officials said.

The fire is potentially the worst U.S. mining accident since 1972, when 91 miners died in a fire in Idaho. (AP, UPI)

The War of the Weeds: Chemical Weapons Go Underground

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

HONOLULU — It's a jungle out there, even for plants. Scientists have found that many plants conduct chemical warfare against their neighbors, sending toxins from their roots that can prevent the growth of nearby plants.

This appears to be one mechanism by which weeds compete so effectively against cultivated plants. However, as an international meeting of chemists here heard Thursday, agricultural researchers are learning how to exploit natural anti-plant toxins to develop entirely natural methods of weed control.

The reports were presented to the International Chemical Congress of Pacific Basin Societies, which has drawn more than 4,000 chemists from 45 countries bordering the Pacific Ocean.

"It's been obvious for years that many weed species had to have some method of attacking crop plants," said Alan R. Putnam of Michigan State University. "They can take over a

field much faster than you would expect from simple competition for water and nutrients. Now we're beginning to zero in on how they do it."

Quack grass, he said, has been found to secrete a substance from its roots that alters the roots of nearby legume plants so that valuable nitrogen-fixing bacteria do not grow on them. Normally, legumes such as soybeans or alfalfa thrive because their roots play host to colonies of bacteria that can extract nitrogen from the air and turn it into fertilizer.

Dr. Putnam said that even when farmers kill the quack grass with herbicides, the toxic residue from the weeds can persist for a year.

C. S. Tang, a biochemist at the University of Hawaii, reported that many plants launch their first volleys of chemical warfare as mere weeds. As the seed absorbs water in preparation for sprouting, toxins diffuse into the surrounding soil, preventing any other seeds sprouting within a "sphere of influence."

Some long-lived plants can cause so much toxin to accumulate in the soil that they damage themselves. The coffee plant, a long-lived tree, is a prime example, said George Waller of Oklahoma State University. The toxin is caffeine.

"We think this is the cause of what coffee farmers call 'tired soil,'" Dr. Waller said. "Coffee farmers everywhere have found that after about 10 to 25 years, the tree just isn't as productive."

He suggested that similar toxin buildups could be responsible for the soil problems reported with other long-lived crops such as citrus and grapes.

In some cases, scientists reported, the chemical weapons that plants use can be turned to the farmer's advantage. Plants that produce toxins against weeds can be planted to rid a field of weeds before the crop is planted.

"We think this is a method of reducing the amount of herbicides used in agriculture," said Douglas Worsham of North Carolina State University.

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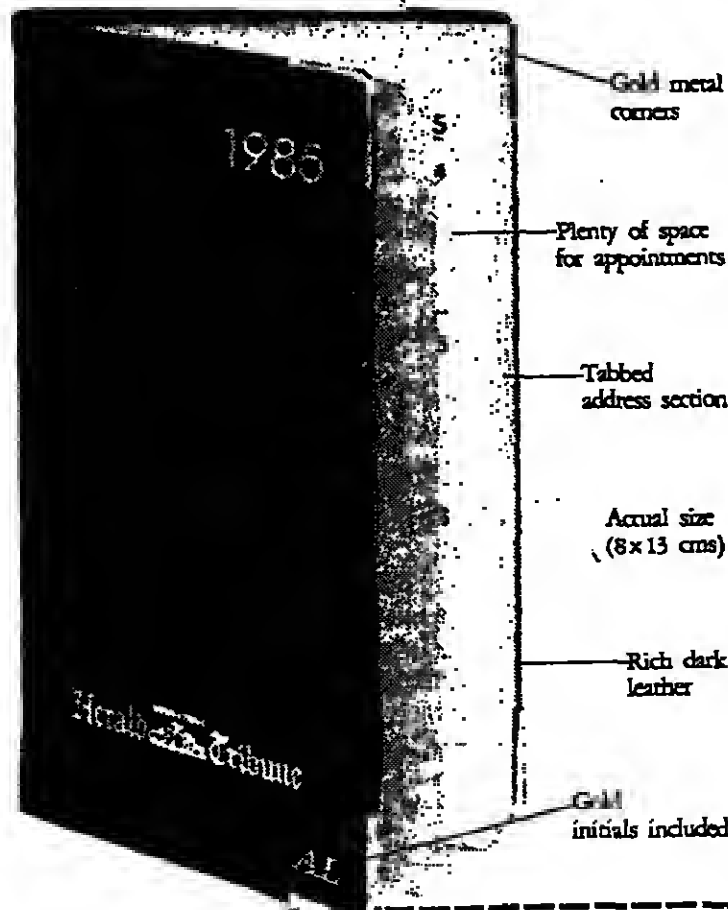
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Soviet Defectors Listen To Call of the Homeland

Moscow Encouraged Recent Influx Of Citizens Dissatisfied With the West

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — For Turgenev, a Russian away from his homeland was like a slice cut off from the loaf. The Russian word for the feeling is *toska* — melancholy, a longing. For those away from home, it is an anguished yearning for the motherland that, Russians say, few other people can appreciate.

Throughout history, Russians have left their homeland. By most accounts, few have escaped *toska*. To *toska*, and perhaps a little help from the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, seems to be bringing quite a few Russians home these days. It is a trend that the Soviet government appears to be encouraging, and one that fits neatly with a new cutoff of emigration from the country.

Moscow is giving the returnees high visibility and respectful treatment, and Westerners are beginning to suspect that a campaign may be under way to tempt home others.

Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, who defected 17 years ago with bitter words for the "prison" of her homeland, is back, talking of *toska* and condemning the West as a place where she was never free.

Oleg G. Bitov, a Soviet journalist who defected in 1983, is back, too, criticizing the Western nations in

which he recently was publishing attacks on the Soviet Union.

The body of Boris Chaliapin, the great opera singer who died in 1938, was returned this fall from a grave in Paris for reburial in Moscow's most revered cemetery.

The event was greeted with an outpouring of sentiment. Chaliapin's friends are appearing on television to say that he never knew a happy moment abroad, talking only of *toska*.

This week, a Soviet soldier who defected in Afghanistan 18 months ago returned voluntarily to the Soviet Union from the United States. Soviet Embassy officials brought Nikolai Ryzhkov, 20, to the State Department, and U.S. officials said they were convinced he was leaving of his own volition.

Also back home are two Russian soldiers. Sergeant Igor F. Rykov, 22, and Oleg G. Khlan, 21, who defected in Afghanistan and who, like Mr. Bitov and Miss Alliluyeva, had little good to say about the motherland when they were in the West. They, too, seem to be victims of *toska*. A loving letter from home, a long day spent walking the streets in tears and an even longer visit to the Soviet Embassy in London are said to have brought them home.

All of them say they returned voluntarily, and there is nothing to show that this is not the case. But the two soldiers spent three days in the Soviet Embassy before taking an Aeroflot flight to Leningrad, and émigré friends of Mr. Bitov, stunned at his sudden return, say they believe pressure of some sort was brought to bear on him.

Although officials have been putting a brake on emigration, the flow of defectors has continued over the years, including the dancers Rudolf Nureyev and Mikhail Baryshnikov, the musicians Mstislav Rostropovich and Maxim Shostakovich, the fighter pilot Viktor I. Belenko and the chess player Viktor Korchnoi.

From sportsmen to tourists to sailors to diplomats, no one seems immune to defection. Few take the route back home again.

The phenomenon has spawned its own joke about a Soviet questionnaire that asks: "One: Have



Nikolai Ryzhkov



Svetlana Alliluyeva



Mstislav Rostropovich



Rudolf Nureyev

you ever been abroad? Two: If you returned home, why?"

It is one of the elements in current U.S.-Soviet negotiations over a new cultural exchange agreement, with the Russians asking for what amounts to a U.S. guarantee that defectors would be returned.

Soviet propagandists struggle to combat the image of a country that so many people want to leave. The press consistently portrays life in the West as cruel and oppressive. It was a memorable event, then, when in September, a month after Mr. Bitov's return, Miss Alliluyeva came home. She was welcomed with her 13-year-old American daughter, Olga Peters, and granted the Soviet citizenship that was stripped from her after she defected in 1967.

At the press conference for foreign reporters that appeared to be the price of her return, Miss Alliluyeva read a statement that appeared to hint at an invitation to other defectors to return, reinforcing a suspicion by some Western observers that Moscow has in mind a new policy of persuading defectors to come home.

"I know many defectors who are prevented from returning home only by fear of possible punishment," she said. Her very presence, healthy, well-groomed and apparently satisfied with her choice, seemed to say that punishment is not inevitable.

For those people, slices from the Russian loaf despairing under the weight of *toska*, she seemed to be saying, there might just be a route home.

"No matter how hard I tried — and quite sincerely I did — to live quietly like all other Americans and enjoy life," she said, "nothing came of it."

Vietnamese Town of Ben Suc Arises From Ashes

George Esper was The Associated Press's last bureau chief in Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City. He recently revisited Vietnam after a 10-year absence.

By George Esper
Associated Press

BEN SUC, Vietnam — Blown up by U.S. troops nearly 18 years ago, the town of Ben Suc came to symbolize the destructiveness of U.S. "search-and-destroy" operations in the Vietnam War. Ben Suc has been rebuilt, but not all its wounds have healed.

"Many people were killed, all things burned," said Phan Van Chinh, 60, a former town leader. "It made the people hate the American imperialists very much."

But Mr. Chinh quickly added: "We hate only the American imperialists who came here and destroyed and killed our people. We don't hate Americans."

Launched on Jan. 8, 1967, the operation was called "Operation Cedar Falls," and it ushered in a period when "search-and-destroy" became a byword of the U.S. war effort.

Ben Suc, 20 miles (32 kilometers) northwest of the former South Vietnamese capital of Saigon, was in the heart of an area the U.S. military dubbed the "Iron Triangle," a Vietcong stronghold of dense jungle, tunnel networks and rubber plantations, wedged between Route 13 and the Saigon River.

Military tacticians decided to destroy Ben Suc to deny the Communist guerrillas a supply base.

Mr. Chinh recalled the air strikes that preceded the arrival of U.S. troops.

"Nothing on the surface of the earth was left," he said. "Houses were destroyed and trees were uprooted."

After the Americans evacuated the town's almost 6,000 residents and their livestock, demolition teams planted 10,000 pounds (4,550 kilograms) of explosives in a large hole scooped out near the center of the town. They then detonated it, hoping to destroy any undiscovered tunnels.

The people did not want to leave, Mr. Chinh recalled. Field reports of the time spoke of long columns of frightened women and crying children shuffling down the rutted clay roads, carrying their meager belongings of pots and pans, bedding and family keepsakes, their thatched-roof homes burning behind them.

One of them was Tran Thi Tu. "I was afraid of the bombardment," she recalled. "My husband, father, mother, sister and brother were killed."

Today, 10 years after the Communist victory in Vietnam, the 46-year-old woman is back in the rebuilt Ben Suc, selling chicken, pork and vegetables from a stall in the town marketplace.

Rubber trees have been newly planted, the town is producing rice, and many other former residents have returned.

Town officials like to show off another reminder of the war — a Vietcong tunnel the Americans missed.

Remnants of those days are scattered over the landscape. Oxen pull carts loaded with straw past an abandoned American tank along a dusty dirt road. Nearby, the former headquarters of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division, the "Big Red One," is overgrown with grass, its entrances and guard posts rotting away, its empty shell grazed by cows.

In Ben Suc today, villagers pedal bicycles down country lanes. Women walk briskly with baskets of vegetables balanced on bamboo poles across their shoulders. Children sit in open-air schoolhouses.

But, the memories of that January day remain painfully fresh. "Cedar Falls was terrible," said Mr. Chinh.

Economic Changes Urged

Drastic changes are needed in Vietnam's economic management, the Communist Party daily newspaper Nhan Dan said Friday, in a report on a Central Committee plenum here. Agence France-Press reported from Hanoi.

Nhan Dan said the plenum, which ended Monday, had called for new efforts to boost the country's lagging economic development. It said that the six-day session had outlined goals of the 1985 economic plan, noting that development this year had slowed, compared with the previous three years.

The plenum called for efforts to collectivize agriculture in the south and to rein in private businesses throughout the country, the report said.

Ustinov Was Architect of Soviet Military Buildup

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister whose death was announced on Friday, oversaw a military buildup and played a key role in internal Kremlin politics.

A burly, sandy-haired technocrat with great self-confidence, technical gifts and administrative skill, he had humble beginnings. He was a 14-year-old Red Army volunteer in the civil war that followed the 1917 Russian Revolution and then a paper mill mechanic.

Appointed defense minister in April 1976, a month after he was named a full member of the ruling Politburo, he emerged as one of the most powerful men in the country. He was widely considered to have been instrumental in the coming to power in 1982 of Yuri V. Andropov and his succession by Konstantin U. Chernenko this year.

During Marshal Ustinov's time

as defense minister, his forces maintained what a recent Pentagon report called an aggressive posture. It said that, from 1973 to 1982, Moscow's spending on military assets outstripped Washington's by \$240 billion.

Under the marshal, the Soviet military establishment also had its problems. The 115,000 Soviet troops reportedly stationed in Afghanistan failed to quench the insurgency there. Wrangling within the defense establishment was indicated last September when the Chief of the General Staff, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, was dismissed.

Soviet prowess as an arms-maker was to a large extent Marshal Ustinov's personal achievement. Aged 32 in June 1941, when Stalin chose him as People's Commissar for Armaments at the time of the German invasion in World War II, he reaped up production of tanks and other arms that did much to enable the Red Army to resist the Ger-

mans and earned him the title of Hero of Socialist Labor in 1942.

Later, as chief of the postwar defense industry under Nikita S. Khrushchev, he was again designated a Hero of Socialist Labor in 1961 for "outstanding services in the development of rocketry" that led to the first manned space flight by Yuri A. Gagarin.

For the 11 years before he became defense minister, Marshal Ustinov was a secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee under Leonid I. Brezhnev, overseeing the military-industrial complex. He supervised the arms production program under his predecessor as defense minister, Marshal Andrei I. Grechko. In that period, the Soviet Union attained parity with the United States in strategic arms. It expanded its navy and its land forces in Eastern Europe and on China's border.

Marshal Ustinov also took over a substantial share of the Politburo's political work when Mr. Cher-

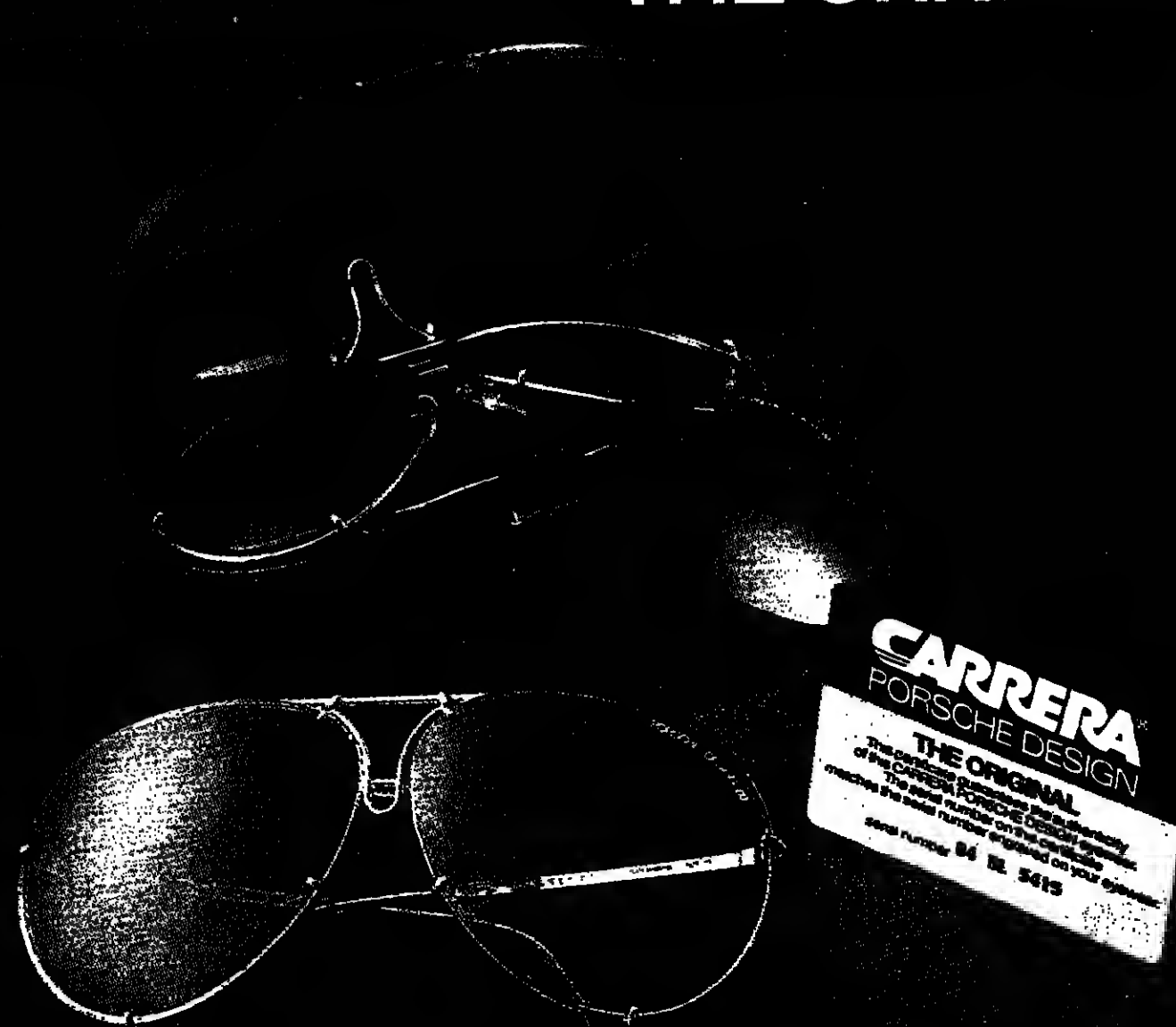
nenko became the Soviet leader last February.

Dmitri Fyodorovich Ustinov was born on Oct. 30, 1908, into a working-class family in the Volga city of Samara, now Kuibyshev.

He displayed his technical aptitude early and was admitted to a timber industry vocational school in Makaryev, a town in a logging area 250 miles (400 kilometers) northeast of Moscow. He finished a four-year training course as a mechanic there in 1927. The future marshal joined the Communist Party in that year and went to work, first as a mechanic at a pulp and paper mill near Gorki.

In 1937, Marshal Ustinov was made a deputy prime minister in charge of coordinating all the defense industries, including shipbuilding and the production of aircraft, radio and other electronics equipment and nuclear weaponry. In 1963, he was raised to first deputy prime minister.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Facing Realities in Cyprus

Before his election as secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar toiled for years as its mediator on Cyprus. He now believes that Greek and Turkish Cypriots have edged near enough to a compromise to justify a meeting between their leaders next month. If he has judged right, Cyprus could be removed from diplomacy's intensive care unit. The United Nations needs such a victory. May the force be with him.

It has been 20 years since the UN sent a peacekeeping unit to Cyprus, and a decade since Turkey invaded to protect a Turkish minority under siege. Everything about that intervention is in dispute; the results are not. The Turkish community, 18 percent of Cyprus's 650,000 people, holds 37 percent of the land. A swap of populations completed the division of the island into the Greek-led Republic of Cyprus and the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has searched patiently for a formula that would erase the green line dividing these enclaves. His plan is said to call on Turkish Cypriots to retreat to 29 percent of the land—with room for bargaining—and to

join Greek Cypriots in a bizonal, bicomunal federation. That is generous to the Turkish Cypriots, and their leader, Rauf Denktaş, says he is ready to accept.

The benefits for Greek Cypriots are less obvious. The compromise could mean the withdrawal of 25,000 Turkish troops from the north, and provide land for perhaps a third of 180,000 refugees. Cyprus would once again be united under a Greek Cypriot president. A bicameral legislature would give control of the lower house to the majority, with Turkish and Greek Cypriots equally represented in the upper house. Cyprus would remain nonaligned.

All this implies a permanent ethnic segregation, ratifying in the constitution much of what the Turkish invaders won in the field. This is the hard deal now before Greek Cypriots. Given the refusal of Turkey's Western partners to force a more generous settlement, it is probably the best imaginable. Since the island's calamities are rooted in misguided interventions by others, its deliverance may lie in direct talks between Cypriots. So reckons Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, whose skill merits support.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

End the Auto Quotas

It is time to end the quotas restricting imports of Japanese automobiles. President Reagan's meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone next month presents the ideal opportunity. This was to be a temporary restraint—a tax, really, on American consumers—to give America's automakers time and capital to adjust to new market conditions. They have had four years. From here on, protection will only make them inefficient again.

Unfortunately, both governments see the issue as a bargaining chip. Auto quotas are not for bargaining. Their task is done.

Allegedly voluntary as well as temporary, the quotas were forced upon the Japanese in 1981, when America's auto industry was in great distress. One-fourth of the 10.7 million cars sold in the United States in 1979 were foreign, mainly Japanese. Lagging in automation and quality control, and ill-prepared to make smaller cars, Detroit was shutting plants and laying off workers. Cutting Japanese imports to 1.68 million a year for two years was rationalized as necessary to give Detroit time for restructuring. Then the quotas were extended to a third year, and slightly enlarged last spring, to a fourth.

Predictably, the effect was to raise the prices of all cars. The Japanese turned to shipping more profitable, higher-priced models. And American cars were priced higher than would have been possible in an open market to help raise the capital needed for a dramatic modernization program. Total car sales have now climbed back up to 10.6 million. Though the job loss since 1978 still exceeds 100,000, the majority of laid-off workers have been rehired, and all workers have won contracts eliminat-

ing most of the concessions they had made. They earn much more than the national average for factory workers. And industry profits are breaking records—an estimated \$10 billion to \$11 billion this year, compared with a loss of \$4.2 billion at the low point in 1980.

Chrysler, Ford and the United Auto Workers want the quotas continued. They contend that U.S. production still suffers from the strength of the dollar, which makes foreign goods unnaturally cheaper for Americans. They also complain that Japan officially encourages exports while overprotecting its home market. General Motors, for its part, wants the quotas ended, or at least enlarged. It calls the controls unacceptable in U.S. trade policy, but on narrower grounds also wants to import more small cars until it can meet the demand with domestic production.

Japan's auto industry urges an end to quotas but its government has not yet taken a position. Some American officials suspect Tokyo may prefer to sell relatively fewer cars in the United States at higher prices instead of having to reciprocate for elimination of the quota with other trade or financial concessions. Now that they also produce cars inside the United States, the Japanese may feel less need to export more across the Pacific.

The danger is that the quotas will become permanent and cause a relapse in Detroit. A protected industry could again fail to meet consumer demands for high-quality small cars and revert to burdening its products with excessive costs and wage settlements. If the quotas cannot be lifted when the economy and industry are strong, they will never come off.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Reagan's Budget Prospects

The prospects for President Reagan's fiscal budget message get poorer by the minute. By the end of January he must produce a budget which indicates to the financial markets that he is serious about deflating ballooning deficits, but which balances expenditure reductions in a way broadly acceptable to Congress. The president has made the job about as hard as it can be. He promised that taxes would not be raised. He also pledged not to interfere with social security. Unless a major weapons program is halted, such as the MX missile, spending cuts will be hard to come by. But with talks with the Soviets days away it is a hard time to be sweeping bargaining chips off the board.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Shuttle Under Wraps

Next month's flight of the space shuttle and its secret Pentagon cargo put into sharp focus the conflicting demands of military security and a democratic society. The problem is especially crucial now as the country moves toward the increasing militarization of space and research on a "star wars" nuclear defense.

The military has long had a policy of treating its space launches as classified. The policy is about to be imposed on the civilian-developed space shuttle, and, for the first time since Alan Shepard flew in 1961, American astronauts will be in space under a veil of secrecy.

The Pentagon has a right—even a duty—to keep secrets that it believes are vital to performing its mission, but the press has a right to gather information of public interest and to publish it if it disagrees.

The Washington Post decided that enough information was already publicly available

that there was no danger in publishing details about the new satellite. After its story appeared in Wednesday's editions, The Associated Press distributed its own story.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger called the Post's decision "irresponsible." But if news agencies can figure out the nature of the payload, so can the Russians.

If the Pentagon wants news organizations to withhold information, it must make a compelling case for secrecy, and news organizations will be responsible in evaluating the facts. But an informed public is also a worthy goal that is properly served by the press.

—The Los Angeles Times.

Lugar, at Least, Is Not Helms

Richard Lugar's greatest attribute as the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is that he is not Jesse Helms. That alone is plenty of reason for any national American to breathe a sigh of relief over his elevation to that job.

The Indiana senator's words and actions show that he will work to bring long-missing openness, bipartisanship and congressional independence to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. By pressing the administration for policy changes in South Africa and Nicaragua, Mr. Lugar has sent a message to the White House that the Republican Senate leadership expects to regain a significant voice. By scheduling for next month a comprehensive committee review of American foreign policy, Mr. Lugar furthers the hope that the administration's major international initiatives will begin to undergo public, bipartisan scrutiny.

—The St. Petersburg (Florida) Times.

FROM OUR DEC. 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Taft Goes Christmas Shopping

NEW YORK — With the co-operation of a dozen Secret Service men, four policemen and a half-dozen special detectives, President W.H. Taft did his Christmas shopping, or part of it. Unannounced and unexpected, he appeared at Tiffany's. President Taft stepped from an automobile, and the attendant, surprised almost to absolute forgetfulness, only half-raised his umbrella. No less startling was the appearance of Mr. Taft in the store. Mr. George F. Kunz, a Tiffany's director, took the President into a private reception room, and there the President, aided by Mrs. Taft, picked out a dozen or so pieces of jewelry which will go to make a happy Christmas for the Tafts.

1934: Du Pont Calls for Defense

WASHINGTON — The only way to prevent war is to prepare for it in time of peace, declared Irénée du Pont, of the E.I. du Pont de Nemours Company, before the Senate committee investigating munitions. "If you don't do that, you will have a hell of a time," he said. "If we have another war, we are going to have a hell of a time anyway. The only way to wage a successful war is to have an absolute monarchy. Did you ever hear of a democracy waging a successful war?" Senator Gerald P. Nye, the chairman, said that Germany was well prepared in 1914, yet we had a war. Du Pont replied: "Who started the war? I am talking about defense, not offense."

Danger In Cap's 'Victory'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Let there be no mistake. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger is the strong man of the Reagan administration. He has won another battle over David A. Stockman and the other members of President Reagan's senior White House staff, sparing the Pentagon's spending plans, at least for now, from the cutbacks almost all other parts of government will experience in the budget Mr. Reagan sends Congress next month.

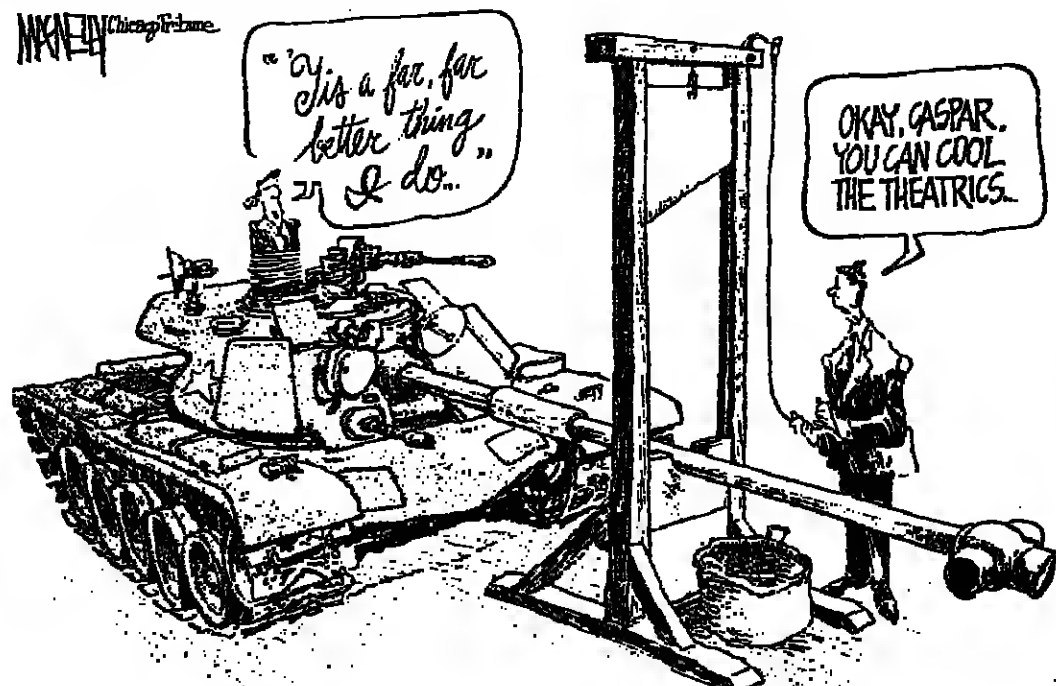
There are many members of Congress of both parties—including one Republican whose views, for reasons I will get to, merit special attention—who think Mr. Weinberger's "victory" may eventually rebound against both the armed services and the Republicans' best interests.

But the pattern of Mr. Weinberger's success within the administration is so striking and so consistent that it deserves exploration. In each of the last three years he has faced heavy pressure from some of Mr. Reagan's most influential advisers—including the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, his deputy, Richard G. Darman, and Mr. Stockman, who heads the Office of Management and Budget—to trim the military buildup in order to reduce the budget deficit.

This year Mr. Baker, Mr. Darman and Mr. Stockman were reinforced in their arguments by all the other members of the cabinet and by most leading Republican senators and representatives, whose help Mr. Reagan will need to pass a budget in 1985.

For all their argument that spending cuts had to be "across the board," Mr. Weinberger controlled the only vote that counts: the president's. The Pentagon got off with a token cut.

Part of the secret of his influence is surely his long friendship and service



with the president. Part of it is Mr. Reagan's own strongly held belief that military power is a good in itself—not one to be measured against other uses of the money.

But part of it is the fact that Mr. Weinberger has embraced, more fully than any of his recent predecessors, the role of spokesman and advocate for the uniformed military services. If Mr. Reagan has wrapped himself in the flag, as critics charged during the last campaign, then Mr. Weinberger has put on the armed services' uniform, figuratively speaking, and dared anyone to try to trim it.

Which brings me to that interesting Republican I mentioned, Representative John McCain of Arizona, the grandson and son of noted navy admirals. An Annapolis graduate, he was en route to his own flag rank when he was shot down over Hanoi in 1967 and spent six years in a North Vietnamese prison. After his release, Mr. McCain did a tour of duty as the navy's top lobbyist on Capitol Hill, then retired and in 1982 was elected to a House seat from Phoenix.

A prospective candidate to succeed Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona

when he retires in 1986, Mr. McCain is as conservative and defense-minded as his state—but an intelligent critic of what he sees happening in the Pentagon under Mr. Weinberger's management.

In essence, his argument is that Mr. Weinberger is not so much running the American military establishment as letting that establishment run him. "In the past," Mr. McCain said, "the secretary of defense was the guy who said to the military, 'You can have this much, but you can't have everything you want.' Cap [Weinberger], on the other hand, has almost always endorsed their requests."

What he has not done, Mr. McCain said, is make more than "a feeble attempt" at plausibly explaining why American security demands an ever-rising Pentagon budget. Under Mr. Weinberger, he said, the Pentagon is "very good at explaining the gee-whiz aspects, the virtues of Stealth, B-1, MX, the Apache helicopter—telling how this plane will fly upside down, 300 miles-an-hour at night, hit the target and come back, and the pilot won't even know he left. But they're not adept at telling why we ever need

to send that pilot or aircraft there to start with."

Mr. McCain is worried that under Mr. Weinberger's stewardship, "public support for significant increases in defense has declined from 70 percent in 1981 to 20 percent now—without a perceptible change or improvement in Soviet behavior." Americans, he added, "have lost faith that defense dollars are being spent without 'waste, fraud and abuse.'"

But the horror stories about overpriced spare parts are only the "tip of the iceberg," Mr. McCain said. More serious is the failure to be clear about the commitments the United States has in the world.

"What my constituents find hard to understand," Mr. McCain said, "is why we still have 250,000 troops in Europe, 40 years after V-E Day, and why we commit 6 percent of our GNP, and Japan only 1 percent, to a defense program that guarantees Japan's oil supply lines."

Unless and until Mr. Weinberger answers the questions of the John McCain of Congress, his "victory" must be regarded as shaky.

The Washington Post.

Poland: IMF Membership May Loosen Its Soviet Ties

By Frank Lipsius

NEW YORK — Poland's impending membership in the International Monetary Fund may have the disadvantage of legitimizing the discredited Jaruzelski regime. But Washington should take comfort in knowing that economists can now get busy undermining Soviet influence in Poland—something the Poles themselves have been unable to do.

The banned Solidarity trade union urged Polish membership in the fund to get secret deals between Warsaw and the Kremlin exposed by the noisy economists sent from IMF headquarters in Washington. Two other important benefits will also accrue from membership.

First, the fund's economists will show the Jaruzelski regime how to achieve real reform.

Second, the IMF requires members to work toward making their currencies freely convertible, and this will help pull the Polish economy out of the Soviet orbit and toward the West. Poland will be held accountable for its \$35-billion debt—something that can only help it work to normalize its relations with creditors.

Polish economists should have taken a new role in policy-making long ago—after the imposition of martial law, in December 1981, when General Wojciech Jaruzelski decided to try to follow the Hungarian economic model. But he had learned his lessons backward. Whereas the

Hungarian leader Janos Kadar is a reformer disguised as a disciplinarian, General Jaruzelski is a disciplinarian disguised as a reformer.

General Jaruzelski followed Hungary in limiting the Central Planning Commission to forecasting, rather than directing, the economy. But enterprises still get allocations of raw materials rather than having to buy them on the open market, so centralized control continues.

Poland was also supposed to have stopped subsidizing industry, by replacing government handouts with loans that enterprises would have to pay back. But no Polish industries have since been declared bankrupt, as they surely would have been if subsidies were ended, so it would appear that this was not implemented.

General Jaruzelski is either fooling himself or trying to fool the country. He will not fool the IMF, which knows the economics of its other East European members: Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary. The fund can force reform on Poland.

The economic benefits will undoubtedly have political repercussions, as they have had in Hungary. Eliminating centralized control undermines the Communist Party's stranglehold on the economy. Efficiency replaces loyalty, and

workers, managers and farmers soon recognize the political side of their economic interests. Eventually, they group together in lobbies, leading to a gradual devolution of political power.

Why does the Kremlin tolerate East European membership in the fund? For these reasons:

First, having withdrawn its subsidy for the Polish economy after martial law was declared, Moscow has lost some of its say in Poland.

Second, the Russians are themselves trading as much as they can with the West. They can subsidize their own inefficiency with abundant raw materials and oil, but their largest no longer extends throughout Eastern Europe.

And the Russians have not tackled the problems caused by their own inefficient allocation of resources and politically controlled economy—failures that prevent their grasping the ramifications of economic change in their empire.

Stalin's withdrawal from the Bretton Woods agreements in 1947 led George F. Kennan to write his well-known pseudonymous article laying out the West's containment policy. If the International Monetary Fund then became a line of demarcation between East and West, Poland is now beginning to switch sides.

The writer, whose articles often appear in British newspapers, wrote this for The New York Times.

For the Arabs, a Time of Motion and Hope, but . . .

By Flora Lewis

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan is now committed to seeking negotiations with Israel on the return of territory in exchange for peace, the second Arab state to do so after Egypt, but . . .

There is always a "but" in the Middle East. King Hussein will not move without a formal agreement from the Palestine Liberation Organization to join the effort. As always, the PLO's Yasser Arafat is smiling and flying about, and making elaborate arguments to avoid coming to the point.

The king and his advisers are under no illusions about Mr. Arafat's compulsive dedication to avoiding hard decisions. By holding his Palestine National Council meeting here, the king is signaling his desire to see Damascus-based radical factions, and by applauding the king's speech, Mr. Arafat appeared to be moving toward the Jordanian position.

Amman's strategy now is to try to pin Mr. Arafat down at last by persuading the people around him that there is no other choice. The argument is that time is running out on Palestinian hopes and that the PLO's

key constituency now is those who live under Israeli occupation, not the groups and cliques scattered outside.

But Mr. Arafat's strategy is still to seek unity in his divided organization, persuading the dissidents who boycotted the council meeting to make up. This offers President Hafez al-Assad of Syria another chance to block any hope of negotiations. If the radicals return, they would renew their demand for a veto against the Jordanian project, a recipe for continued deadlock.

Mr. Arafat and King Hussein have important differences. They are to start talks in a few weeks to draft a joint statement that would then be presented to an Arab summit. The process is scheduled to take about three months. But the timing seems wildly optimistic. Then, of course, comes the question of whether the Arabs can even agree to hold a summit.

The king insists on majority rule, which would favor the moderates, instead of the current requirement for consensus that gives the extrem-

ists a veto. But the mainstream PLO still clings to the idea that Arab "unity" and Arab "solidarity" are essential preconditions for even considering negotiations.

This is another period of intricate maneuver among Arabs. Despite his efforts, Hussein feels blocked. Frustrations are rising again and people here are arguing, as they usually do in these circumstances, that the United States must create a breakthrough.

Things just do not work that way. The king's call for an international conference with all five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council is an attempt to open something, an "umbrella" as it is called in the newly fashionable diplomatic jargon. But there is not yet a basis for it.

The major Jordanian concern at this point is Syria. Mr. Assad is furious at Hussein's audacity in playing host to the PLO despite intense Syrian pressures to prevent it. Some say Damascus may try military intimidation to prevent a PLO-Jordan agree-

ment and to restore Jordanian docility, especially if an Israeli pullback in Lebanon frees some Syrian divisions. So the barriers to real progress in the year ahead will look insurmountable. But there are some important underlying changes. The most notable is that the big argument now is about peace and the conditions for seeking it. The usual talk about the "inevitable new war" has faded away.

That does not mean, however, that time is with the doves. A new, impatient generation of Arabs is rising and their societies cannot offer them much satisfaction. Militant fundamentalism continues to appeal. The inherent instability of these countries remains the greatest danger to the region. A firm peace settlement is needed to contain upheavals.

None of the leaders is willing or able to move quickly and decisively to get the peace process going. They must come to see it will simply happen by itself, or be delivered by a *deus ex machina* named the United States. There is some time for the new attitudes to ripen, but not a lot.

The New York Times.

'Nuts' — The General's Marvelous Monosyllable

By Donald Wayne

CAMBRIDGE, England — Saturday is the 40th anniversary of perhaps the most famous American story of World War II—the story of "Nuts." The scene was Bastogne, Belgium, during the fierce 1944 Battle of the Bulge, when Hitler's armies launched a surprise winter offensive in a last-ditch effort to win the war. The Führer's desperate gamble caught the Allies off guard and might have succeeded but for actions like the defense of Bastogne.

Panzers swept through bitter cold and falling snow in the Ardennes in a race with American forces to seize and hold the crossroads town. The Americans got there first. They were paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division, which had taken part in the D-Day landings in Normandy. The division's acting commander was General Anthony C. McAuliffe.

Outnumbered and surrounded, General McAuliffe was in a bad way. A German truck party came with a demand for his surrender. The story of his terse reply has been repeated in numerous writings and at least one film about the war, but often with noticeable variations of detail. What happened exactly?

I possess a letter written to me by General McAuliffe that tells the story in his own words. We met in Bastogne in 1969. I was there to help celebrate the 25th anniversary of the siege.

General McAuliffe, then retired, had flown over as the guest of honor and to have a reunion with veterans of the 101st Airborne and others who had taken part in the battle.

I pointed out to him that the "Nuts" story was always being told by others and not by its main character. What was his version?

The general, who died in 1975, never bothered to write his memoirs. But he responded to my request by putting his first-person account into a letter, which he sent after returning to his home in Washington, D.C. Here is the full text:

The "Nuts" story follows.

At 11:30 on Dec. 22, four Germans came up the road to Bastogne from Remifosse carrying a large white flag. My troops concluded that the Germans were surrendering. The envoys were blindfolded. They had a message addressed to the American commander in Bastogne. It demanded the immediate surrender of the Bastogne garrison and threatened its complete destruction otherwise.

When told what the paper contained, I laughed and said "Nuts." I then visited some troops. When I returned to the C.P. [Command Post], I was told that the Germans, still blindfolded, were saying

they had brought an official communication and were entitled to an official reply. "What shall I tell them?" I asked the staff. Colonel Knard, our brilliant G-3 [chief intelligence officer], suggested: "That first crack of yours, that 'Nuts,' would be a good answer." The staff agreed with enthusiasm, so they typed it out in official fashion:

To the German Commander: Nuts. (signed) The American Commander.

Colonel Harper placed the reply in the German officer's hand. The German asked if the reply was affirmative or negative. If affirmative, he had the authority to negotiate further. He did not understand the one-word reply. Harper said, "It means the same as 'Go to hell.' You understand that, don't you?" The German said, "Yes, and we'll kill many Americans."

General McAuliffe's refusal to surrender resulted in five days of ferocious enemy attacks, including a prolonged one on Christmas Day. When units of General George S. Patton's Third Army arrived to relieve Bastogne, it was none too soon. Today Bastogne has a "Nuts" museum and a McAuliffe Square.

Mr. Wayne is an American writer now living near Cambridge. He contributed this account to the International Herald Tribune.

Nakasone: Will He Give Till It Hurts?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — "Beware of Japanese bearing gifts" is a paraphrase of Virgil that describes the preparations being made here for President Reagan's meeting next month with Yasuhiro Nakasone. Prime Minister Nakasone is coming with what is advertised as an offer on auto quotas too good to refuse.

American officials want much wider trade concessions. The question is whether they can agree on a unified package, and then persuade President Reagan to talk tough despite his warm feeling for the Japanese leader.

The two leaders meet in Los Angeles on Jan. 2 against a background of perilous imbalances in world trade. The United States is heading for a record annual deficit of \$120 billion for 1984. By far the largest component, \$35 billion, comes from the Japanese surplus in bilateral trade.

The trade deficits lead through the overvalued dollar to high interest rates and the budget deficit. The imbalance is dangerous because if foreigners lose interest in buying American, they will start to unload dollars. The United States would have to raise interest rates to hold foreign investments. Higher rates would slow the U.S. economy and hurt such important debtor countries as Mexico and Brazil. All this would stagger the world economy.

The Japanese are well aware of the problem. The U.S. boom of the last two years has been the locomotive for an economic pickup in many other countries, including Japan. Anti-Japanese protectionist sentiment runs strong in the United States and elsewhere. As Japanese exports mount, so do protectionist barriers. Thus Tokyo has an interest in averting trouble later by restraining exports now.

The meeting between Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Reagan offers a Japanese an ideal occasion to show restraint. An almost perfect instrument is the quota agreement reached in 1981 to limit Japanese auto exports to the United States. The present accord, which holds down Japanese exports to America to 1.85 million vehicles annually, has fostered the soaring profits of U.S. automakers. It expires in March. And Japanese representatives have been wondering aloud whether Mr. Nakasone would not gain credit in the United States by offering to extend the accord at the meeting with Mr. Reagan.

Extension of the agreement would not be all that painful for Mr. Nakasone. It would build his major political asset in Japan, the friendly personal tie to Mr. Reagan. It would enhance the government's hold over the fractious Japanese auto industry. It would suit the major Japanese manufacturers—Toyota, Nissan and Honda—because if "wound freeze" their lucrative position in the United States while fencing out such newer entrants as Mitsubishi.

So American officials do not regard an offer by Mr. Nakasone to extend the quotas as a big favor. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and William Brock, the special trade representative, are telling Mr. Reagan he should not even mention auto quotas to Mr. Nakasone. In their view Mr. Nakasone will have to extend the auto accord for his own reasons, and they want Mr. Reagan to concentrate on prying other concessions from the Japanese leader.

For Mr. Baldrige and Mr. Brock the goal is greater access for American manufactured goods to Japanese markets. They are particularly keen to promote the sale of high technology, especially if an Israeli pullback in Lebanon frees some Syrian divisions. So the barriers to real progress in the year ahead will look insurmountable. But there are some important underlying changes. The most notable is that the big argument now is about peace and the conditions for seeking it. The usual talk about the "inevitable new war" has faded away.

That does not mean, however, that time is with the doves. A new, impatient generation of Arabs is rising and their societies cannot offer them much satisfaction. Militant fundamentalism continues to appeal. The inherent instability of these countries remains the greatest danger to the region. A firm peace settlement is needed to contain upheavals.

None of the leaders is willing or able to move quickly and decisively to get the peace process going. They must come to see it will simply happen by itself, or be delivered by a *deus ex machina* named the United States. There is some time for the new attitudes to ripen, but not a lot.

The New York Times.

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The New York Times.

LETTERS

Why d'Aubuisson?

Regarding the report "D'Aubuisson Urges U.S. to Back Rebels in Nicaragua" (Dec. 7) by Joanne Oriano:

I was shocked to read that Roberto d'Aubuisson was given the podium at Georgetown University in Washington. Why should a distinguished university invite someone so closely associated with El Salvador's rightist death squads to speak on its premises? What enlightening ideas has this man to impart? Are not the faculty and students of Georgetown University embarrassed by the presence of this man in their respected academic community?

I am a staunch supporter of freedom of speech but a university campus is too sacred a place to be stained by the presence of this man and what he represents.

J. MARKEL
Istanbul

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Ethiopia, a Land of Want

Thousands of hungry people are making their way to relief camps in Korem and Bati and elsewhere, some to be sent on to other camps, some just to die. Here, the famine is documented by Sebastião Salgado Jr., a Brazilian photographer based in Paris.

The photographs on this page were taken in northern Ethiopia. The places are called Korem and Bati, two of the food-distribution camps where thousands of famine victims have flocked from the drought-stricken countryside.

It is through photos that the famine has become a gripping concern worldwide. The drought has scorched a broad swath of Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, for four years. And while press accounts have told of the developing tragedy, it was only after television in Britain and the United States showed the starving victims that the world took notice.

The story grows worse day by day. More than a thousand people a week are dying in Ethiopia's three northern provinces alone.

At Korem, the largest center, 225 miles (360 kilometers) north of Addis Ababa, about 60,000 refugees are encamped. Fifty were dying every day.

At Bati, 2,500 people arrive every day; 120 die every day, most of them children and old people. Solitary figures, the starving people, crawl over its parched and barren surface, searching for tufts of grass or windblown leaves, anything remotely edible.

At twilight, they straggle back to the crowded camps where others have lain all day, too weak to move. They take shelter in huts made of sticks or in shallow holes dug into the ground. A few gather in communal shacks of corrugated tin to await darkness and another night of hunger.

The scenes of privation are no longer the only images. A \$100-million international relief effort is feeding 750,000 people daily. But the magnitude of the famine is staggering. Relief officials say six million Ethiopians are in dire need of food.

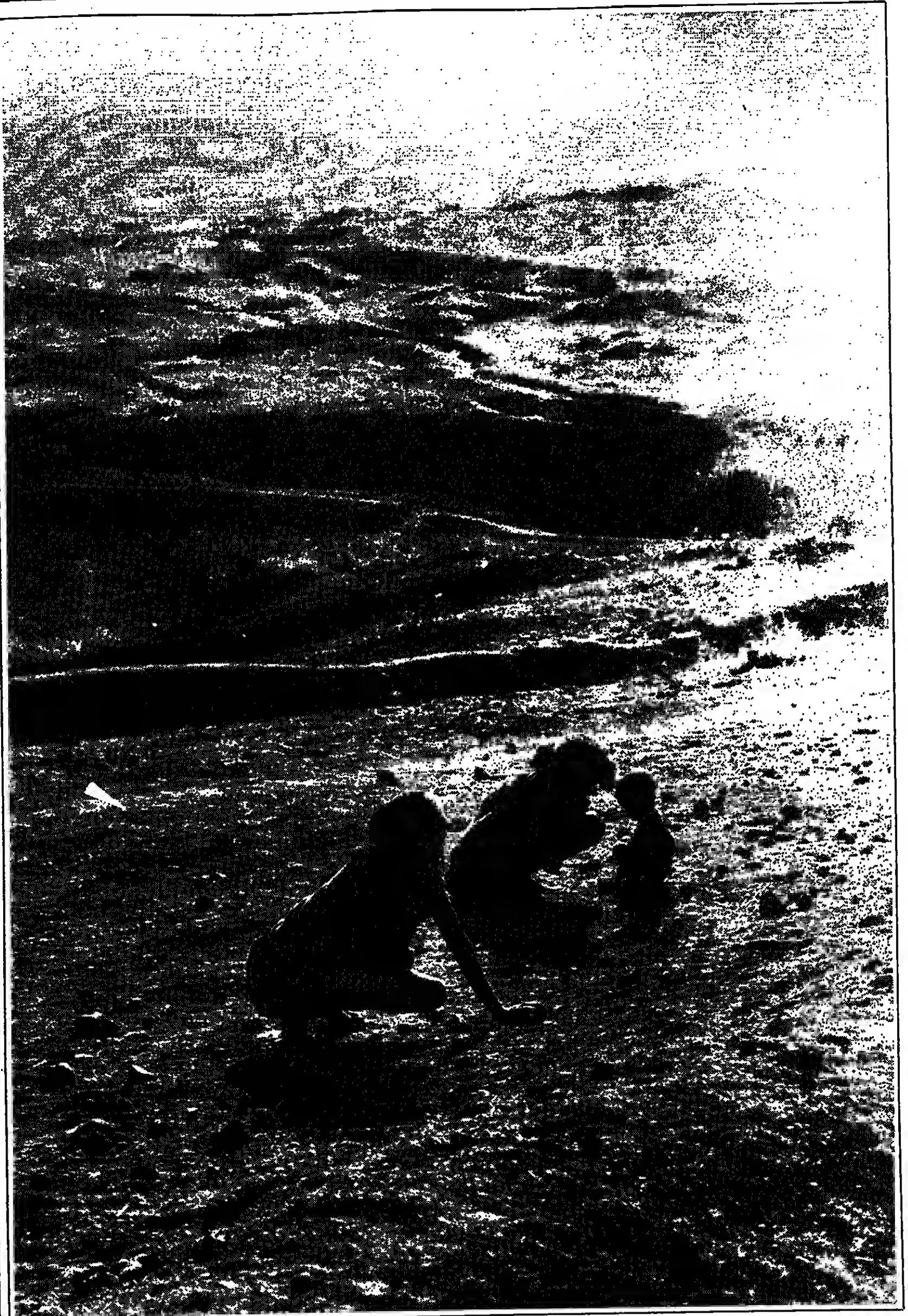
THE NEW YORK TIMES



Two mothers and two children wait for food at the Save the Children Fund camp at Korem.



The tear-streaked face of a hungry child at the Red Cross camp at Bati.



Outside the Red Cross center at Bati, refugees comb the hills, searching for tufts of grass or leaves, anything edible.



By the time they arrive at Korem, some refugees die before they can be fed and given medical aid.



A French doctor from Médecins Sans Frontières checks a new arrival at Korem.

ARTS / LEISURE

Aesthetic Judgment Falls by Wayside in Bidding for Drawings

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — While world records monopolize attention, the extraordinary inflation that is affecting drawings from almost any school goes virtually unnoticed. It is impressive because in contrast to other areas it pushes up banal works and, more surprisingly, drawings whose condition is less than satisfactory.

In Christie's auction of what is called "Important Old Master Drawings" Dec. 13 and 14, high

SOURIN MELIKIAN

prices were consistently paid for indifferent Old Master drawings ranging from the 16th to the 18th century. The finest works in the sale were not particularly expensive, as if buyers could not see the difference.

A striking illustration was provided by a group of 20 drawings grouped with a separate catalog titled "Old Master Drawings From the Collection of Mrs. Donald Stralen." These had been bought more than half a century ago by the late Casimir Stralen of New York. Collectors love items that have been out of the market for such a long period. But that was their chief merit. Too many of the drawings looked like parodies of their own style, obvious and not particularly well-executed.

There was the layman's idea of what a French Renaissance portrait looks like. A young man is seen head and shoulders, turned three quarters, his head emerging from the starched pleats of his high ruff. Attributed to the obscure Daniel Dumoustier, the black and red chalk portrait, not a little rubbed, went to £10,260 (about \$11,900).

There was the most hackneyed stereotype of a nude by François Boucher. Something appears to have happened to this drawing: The red chalk outline of the body is too harsh, the touches of white contrast too strongly with the black chalk. The color of the paper, originally blue, is now a salmony gray that does not simply suggest prolonged exposure to daylight. It may have been cleaned a long time ago, the chalk being made to adhere to the paper and becoming darker in the process, or an overzealous restorer may simply have gone over the fading outline. At £75,600, the drawing must be getting close to a world record for an undesirable Boucher.



Giandomenico Tiepolo's drawing of Puccinello sold for £73,400.

Next would come his "Venus Standing," in the nude, needless to say. A young woman leans heavily on an oval shield and simmers as her forefinger touches a heart painted on the shield, which is pierced by an arrow. Someone was lovestruck enough to pay £55,000. This made an insufferably cute Fragonard study of six putti seem almost approachable at £16,200.

Most astonishing perhaps was the portrait of a young lady with a parrot, by Rosalba Carriera. With her upper body thrown back and a rose stuck in her hair, she typifies academic art of the Louis XV age in an interior decorator's setting. Some of the blue of the dress looks much too bright, as do touches of pink. Asked if some color had been added to the pastel, Christie's expert Noel Annesley said he thought that some color might have been rubbed off. Either way, the pastel has lost its bloom, which makes the record price of £145,800 even more extravagant. Third rate — and in this case not impeccably preserved — drawings have never been so expensive.

Last week the phenomenon was not confined to the newly surfaced Stralen collection and thus cannot be accounted for by the surprise effect. The drawings "from various sources" sold before and after the collection reached equally extra-

gant peaks. Few experts would have dared forecast a £50,760 price for Canaletto's view of the Church of Jesus in Venice. This too has been nastily cleaned a long time ago; the brown pen strokes are slightly frayed along the edges and the sky looks empty, washed away.

A small architectural sketch for a stage setting by Filippo Juvarra, charming but insignificant, left connoisseurs staring in bewilderment as it climbed to £19,400.

Throughout the sale, one had a

feeling that the hierarchy of value based on quality of draftsmanship, to say nothing of condition, is irrelevant to a new category of buyers. This view finds support in the comparatively moderate prices that were paid for several top lots. A brilliant drawing by Giandomenico Tiepolo deserved a good deal more than £73,400 if compared with Canaletto's tired drawing. It is one of the finest sketches from the Puccinello series and its condition is superb.

A truly cheap buy was a wonderful landscape by Claude Lorrain. In his catalogue raisonné, Marcel Rothlisberger dates the work to 1660-1665. It went for £54,000. The modest price is partly due to the fact that other Claude drawings are floating around in the market, giving a deceptive impression of abundance. But, measured by that yardstick, Canaletto is not such a rarity either.

The Stralen collection included one reasonably priced drawing. Ironically, it was probably the best of all. Fragonard's sketch in black chalk and brown and gray wash, "A Bull Entering a Stall," is in the French master's impressionistic manner and impeccably preserved. It made £113,400.

The underpricing of high quality could be verified at the very bottom of the financial scale when an excellent study of a mound covered with grass made £480. The drawing in black and red chalk is signed by Jean-Baptiste Huet. It is dated 1775. And it is a rarity. Huet did this as part of a small group drawn after nature. Such a price would have been normal only three or four years ago. But it bears no relationship to the £19,440 Juvarra, which then would have been worth £1,000 to £2,000.

It is hard to explain why such Huet drawings have not gone up. Annesley, with his meanness gift for accurate forecasts, had given it a £320 to £480 estimate (including the buyer's charge). My guess is that it takes a trained eye to appreciate the draftsmanship of Huet's study after nature, while the appeal of Juvarra's architectural fantasy

for a theatrical setting is more instant. It is also more literary, and abstract considerations now tend to take precedence over the purely visual element in assessment of drawings.

One of the more obvious consequences of this factor is the accelerated promotion of the worst type of picture-postcard art through the use of the Pre-Raphaelite label. On Tuesday, Christie's auction of English drawings included a sentimental portrait of a woman in colored chalks done in 1867 by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

The Latin title, "Aspecta Medusa," well in tune with the literary inspiration of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, does not redeem the mediocrity of the drawing. It is created and foxed, which hardly improves its appearance. But that did not prevent it from soaring to a crazy £24,840. There were some other follies, such as the £9,720 paid for a watercolor landscape by Albert Goodwyn, who would have done a brisk trade in post office calendars had he lived in our time. At such a price it is still possible to buy many excellent drawings from the 17th to early 20th century.

In short, the art market balance, which was based on aesthetic achievement, has collapsed. New buyers have entered it en masse. They are impressed by names and catalog entries and do not waste much time scrutinizing what they propose to buy. They might leave the market as promptly as they entered it, and they are making the market more volatile and unpredictable than it has been since World War II.

A Hermitage Leonardo Makes Rare Western Visit

By Susan Lumsden
International Herald Tribune

LORANCE — From Russia for Christmas comes the "Madonna Benois," a Leonardo rarely seen outside the Soviet Union. It will be on exhibition at the Uffizi Gallery until Jan. 10.

The small oil painting (48 by 30 centimeters, 18.6 by 11.6 inches) is on loan from the Hermitage in Leningrad. Little is known of the work after it was painted in Florence in 1478, when Leonardo da Vinci was 25. According to legend, it arrived in Russia with some Italian ministers on their way to Astrakhan in the 19th century.

It is believed to have been bought by the grandfather of the Madame Benois who loaned it for an exhibition of privately owned works organized in Leningrad by the art magazine *Starie Gody* in 1908. The first art historian to see it and attribute it beyond a doubt to Leonardo da Vinci was E. K. Liphart, the curator of the Hermitage picture gallery. Others experts quickly followed suit.

In 1912, the Benois family decided to sell the work to a London art dealer, but after an outcry in Russia the painting was sold to the Hermitage for 150,000 rubles. Together with Leonardo's "Madonna Litta," it is one of the major attractions of the museum. The "Madonna Benois" has been seen outside Russia only twice in an exhibition of Italian art, "From Cimabue to Tiepolo," in Paris in 1935, and in a show of 11 Italian paintings from the Hermitage that went to New York, Washington and Los Angeles in 1969.

"It is extremely unusual and a rare example of the young Leonardo," says Luciano Bert, the director of the Uffizi. "The madonna is happy and joking, hardly more than a child herself, very unlike Leonardo's other works in which the madonna is pensive and severe and foresees the death of her son. Here, Leonardo has studied the psychology of happiness and expressed it with the rapid lines of the madonna's robes and the curving ones of the Christ child's chubby flesh."

Of the 20 Leonardo paintings known to exist, three are in the Uffizi. "The Annunciation" and the "Adoration of the Magi" are more characteristically intellectual and mystical, Bert believes. But the angel painted by the young Leonardo in his master Verrocchio's "Baptism of Christ" (circa 1472)



Leonardo's "Madonna Benois."

echoes the soft beauty of the "Madonna Benois," Bert said. It was this angel that supposedly caused Verrocchio to quit painting, daunted by his pupil's talent.

The "Madonna Benois" is being shown in the Sala Niche, the director of the Uffizi. "The madonna is happy and joking, hardly more than a child herself, very unlike Leonardo's other works in which the madonna is pensive and severe and foresees the death of her son. Here, Leonardo has studied the psychology of happiness and expressed it with the rapid lines of the madonna's robes and the curving ones of the Christ child's chubby flesh."

Another Russian gift in Florence is a group of 71 outstanding icons

on their first trip outside the Soviet Union. "Icons from Soviet Museums: Russian Painting from the 15th to the 18th Century" runs at the Palazzo Strozzi through March 3.

The Uffizi Gallery will be closed Dec. 24 and 25, and Jan. 1 and 2; open Dec. 26, 30 and 31 from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Regular daily schedule, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; closed Mondays.

More works by Leonardo can be seen in "Fortification Designs from Leonardo to Michelangelo" at the Casa Buonarroti, 70 Via Ghibellina, through Feb. 28.

The walls of Florence, designed by Michelangelo in 1529 and still visible in fragments from the Viale Michelangelo to the Costa San Giorgio, are only one of the defense

structures designed by artists of the Renaissance. They were drawn with a grace and beauty unequalled by military engineers of subsequent centuries.

The 74 works in the exhibition include designs by Dürer, Vasari, Peruzzi, and Antonio and Giuliano da Sangallo, but the core of the group is the designs by Michelangelo. In particular, there are 20 rarely seen works from the Buonarroti archives, in the Casa Buonarroti, which the artist bought in 1508.

Military architecture in the 16th century was marked by a debate between proponents of the triangular bastion, which included the pointed or starlike forms, and those who favored the circular bastion. Michelangelo preferred the former, Leonardo the latter.

Perhaps the most interesting designs of the exhibition are two by Michelangelo on paper containing drawings of a nude male. This juxtaposition of the powerful, sinewy, moving lines of the human body with the rigid, geometric ones of the military towers is an involuntary comment on the state of the universe. The irony is best summed up in a letter display criticizing Michelangelo's designs as quite unsatisfactory and obviously the product of an artist, not a practical soldier.

Casa Buonarroti, 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. weekdays, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. weekends; closed Tuesdays.

Another dialogue of the beautiful and the practical is to be found in the exhibition "Giuliano Allegri: Editor and Printer," through Jan. 6 at the Palazzo Mangi, 24 Via Portogruaro in nearby Fiesole. The work of this young Florentine is the latest in a series of exhibitions on graphic art inspired by the successful one on Giorgio Maria Ricci early in 1983.

Allegri, a follower of Stanley Hayter, has worked with Italian artists such as Giacomo Manzù, Emilio Greco, Renato Guttuso and Enrico Baj as well as with Victor Vasarely and Graham Sutherland. The delicate, vital rapport between lithographer and painter could be considered the theme of the show. Some of the works appear in book form, such as the drawings of Fabrizio Clerici accompanying the poem "Le Bestiaire on Cortège d'Orphée" by Guillaume Apollinaire, or those of Enrico Baj illustrating "Pinocchio."

Palazzo Mangi, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; closed Mondays.



Christian Kobke's view of a Frederiksberg castle tower.

The Unassuming Craft Of 19th-Century Danes

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Some painting is utterly sublime. Van Eyck's "Mystic Lamb," Memling's triptych in Bruges, the overwhelming Rembrandt in Kassel belong to this category, and such works carry with them a sense of adventure, as though a wind were blowing through them that arises in the dawning of all days and is headed we know not where. This admirable art is of a kind that most of us would not care to have in their homes. It is not made to share the banality of daily life.

There is another kind of painting woven out of the very thread of daily life and yet infused with a sort of mild, poetic warmth that suggests how everyday occurrences somehow partake of something beyond themselves.

To borrow from J.R.R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings," the first are the Aragorns and Gandalfs of our history, the magicians and high adventurers. The second are its hobbits.

The show of early 19th-century Danish painting at the Grand Palais definitely belongs to the second category. It presents the sort of works one would be delighted to have hanging from one's walls, with a charming, unpretentious, rustic, regional and slightly nostalgic spirit that pleases the hobbit in each of us. There are almost 200 works, including drawings, and they represent, in a mild, warm light, landscapes, scenes of daily life in Denmark and views of cities such as Rome and Paris, where the young painters went to learn their craft.

This is a straightforward form of realism, devoid of any of the surviving after the sublime that marked Danish art before 1800 and much art in the rest of Europe during the 19th century. It is devoid of the need to edify and is content to show the day-to-day charm of the world. It is consequently a remarkable record of the period, amusing in the scenes showing gatherings of Danish artists on the grand tour, assiduously puffing on their long pipes and thinking, no doubt, of the day they will have to leave the golden light of Rome and return to their more austere climate (Constantin Hansen), or enjoying themselves in an inn of the Trastevere (Ditlev Conrad Blunck). A charming portrait of Blunck by his friend Wilhelm Bendz shows him, with a pipe clamped between his teeth and a red tasseled cap on his head, studying in a mirror a small painting he has been working on.

The main fare is pretty landscapes, views of Rome, the Temples of Paestum and Paris; but there are also countless Danish scenes: the handsome Romanesque church of Kalundborg (Johan Thomas Lundbye), Frederiksberg Castle at various times of day (Christen Kobke), a romantic moonlight view of the chalk needle Sommersporet on the island of Mon (Frederik Soding). There are also numerous portraits (including one of Hans Christian Andersen, by Christian Albrecht Jensen) and groups.

This unassuming Nordic realism has no Vermeer or Caspar David Friedrich (although the Andersen portrait by Jensen does show the

influence of Friedrich's work). But it is full of a gently dreamy and nostalgic mood, surprising in the first half of the 19th century. "L'Age d'or de la peinture Danoise," Grand Palais, through Feb. 25.

Also inspired by the art of the past, the work of Philippe Cognée (who lives in Nantes) is an attractive blend of the allusive and the personal. His human figures are strongly monumental and reminiscent of figures out of Italian frescoes. They stand, oiled, assembled in groups and facing the viewer, as though waiting for the Last Judgment. But there are also beasts that call to mind the illustrations for "Doctor Dolittle," also monumental but presented with a measure of affection and humor. In one painting they are clustered solicitously around a nude figure wearing a pith helmet ("L'Explorateur"). Some of the canvases are surrounded with heavy bits of timber on which figures have been crudely carved and painted. The overall effect is quite ingratiating and entirely removed from the fashionable aggressiveness of much of the youthful so-called Expressionist painting.

"Philippe Cognée, Galerie Gillespie-Laage-Salomon, 24 rue Beauregard, through Jan. 12.

William Hayter, well-known as an engraver and the dean of those who teach this art in Paris, is presenting a number of recent paintings. The work he has shown in recent years has been abstract, and dominated by patterns. These large paintings are nonrepresentational and done in bright, slightly astigmatic colors.

"William Hayter, Galerie J.C. Riedel, 12 rue Guénégaud, through Jan. 12.

China is only beginning to scratch the surface of what promises to be a fantastic store of artifacts. One recent find, the royal tombs of an obscure dynasty that ruled over the kingdom of Zhongshan between the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., has yielded an impressive array of bronze objects on view at the Grand Palais under the appropriate title "Zhongshan, Tombs of the Forgotten Kings." (We are informed that they were not really kings at all but marquesses who decided to assume the title.)

There are numerous bronze vessels, a collection of bells (also represented in a fresco reproduced on the wall of the exhibition hall), some jewelry, animal figures, an attractive human figure with a silver face, and a number of large bronze emblems, in the shape of a trident, that were used to signify the royal presence. They reportedly refer to the ideograms along the middle) and shan (the mountain) but also call to mind the three points of the Asiatic shaman's bonnet; these people were of "barbarian" origin and had only partly been assimilated by the Chinese melting pot.

"Zhongshan: les Tombes des rois oubliés," Grand Palais, through Feb. 4.

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Inventive Adaptation, Performances in 'Birdy'

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"To call director Alan Parker's 'Birdy' the season's high-risk movie is a wild understatement. It attempts the almost impossible: to change an almost surreal novel's interior monologues and descriptions in vibrant screen action. And, through an inventive adaptation and the

passion and precision of Matthew Mondine and Nicolas Cage's beautifully sustained performances, it may well have succeeded," says Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times. The setting for the story, adapted by Sandy Kroopf and Jack Behr from the novel by William Wharton (pseudonym of a Paris-based painter-novelist), is a post-Vietnam army hospital, where an almost catatonic Birdy (Mondine), has been under the scrutiny of an army psychiatrist, Dr. Weiss (John Harkins). The doctor brings in Birdy's childhood friend Al (Cage), a severely injured Vietnam veteran, to see if his presence will break Birdy's silence. Al, in fighting to bring Birdy from the only world where he has felt completely himself, the world of birds, comes dangerously close to the brink of his own abyss.

"Protocol," directed by Herb Ross and written by Buck Henry, stars Goldie Hawn as a Washington cocktail waitress who, through a series of comic accidents, becomes a national heroine and, for reasons she does not immedi-

ately understand, is taken on by the State Department as a protocol official. "Protocol" is a breezy, not entirely unpredictable comedy that was made to order for the gifted Goldie Hawn," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times.

"Mick and Maude," Blake Edwards' latest film, written by Jonathan Reynolds, is about Rob Salinger (Dudley Moore), a Los Angeles television newsman who, for the kindest of reasons, finds himself married to two women, each of whom is carrying his child. Rob is the sort of fellow of whom a colleague can say, "When it comes to value judgements, he's right up there with Carter and Nixon." Mick and Maude, the wives, are played by Ann Reinking and Amy Irving. "The director, the star and the writer make a fine team in this often riotous tale," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times.

"The River," directed by Mark Rydell and written by Robert Dillon and Julian Barry, is about Tom and Mae Garvey (Mel Gibson and Sissy Spacek), their two children and their attempts to hang on to their Tennessee farm in spite of mounting bank debts, big business interests and, of course, the river. "There is something staunch and heroic about farmers like the Garveys, but not about this movie," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times. "Unlike such rural country films as 'Places in the Heart' or 'Tender Mercies,' 'The River' doesn't feel as though it grew from personal observation or

from an inner need to tell a story," says Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times.

Garry Marshall's "Flamingo Kid" is an unsentimental "Summer of '42" updated to 1963, about Jeffrey Willis (Matt Dillon), an upwardly mobile Brooklyn teen-ager whose father is a plumber. Much to the fury of his father, Jeffrey has turned down a job as a messenger for an engineering firm to work as a parking lot attendant at the El Flamingo, a garish Long Island cabana club. "The film is by far the best and funniest work yet done by Dillon," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times.

Michael Crichton's "Runaway" is about a police sergeant named Ramsey (Tom Selleck), whose job it is to dismantle things that look like very smart vacuum cleaners should any of them run amok. "Crichton by now has the high-tech-thriller genre all to himself, but his sovereignty doesn't seem very hotly contested. Even at its fanciest, the form has become somewhat old hat," says Janet Maslin of The New York Times.

Margaret Mitchell Memorial Planned
The Associated Press

JONESBORO, Georgia — The Clayton County Chamber of Commerce is planning a cultural center as a memorial to Margaret Mitchell, who wrote "Gone With the Wind."

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close
IBM	158 1/4	159 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	0	1,200,000	158 1/4	158 1/4
AT&T	44 1/4	45 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	0	800,000	44 1/4	44 1/4
GE	28 1/4	29 1/4	27 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0	600,000	28 1/4	28 1/4
AMT	11 1/4	12 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	500,000	11 1/4	11 1/4
IBM	158 1/4	159 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	0	1,200,000	158 1/4	158 1/4

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Transp	580.0	585.0	575.0	580.0	+5.0	500,000	580.0	585.0	575.0
Utilities	145.0	146.0	144.0	145.0	+1.0	300,000	145.0	146.0	144.0

NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

NYSE Closing									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

AMEX Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close
IBM	158 1/4	159 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	0	1,200,000	158 1/4	158 1/4
AT&T	44 1/4	45 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	0	800,000	44 1/4	44 1/4

NYSE Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

Prices on NYSE Decline Again

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange posted its third straight loss Friday, heading into a long holiday weekend on a downbeat note.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, off more than 12 points at its lowest level of the day, closed with a 4.31 loss at 1,198.98. That trimmed the average's gain for the week to 23.07 points.

Volume reached 101.27 million shares, up from 93.22 million Thursday.

After the close in New York, the Federal Reserve announced a cut in the discount rate from 8 1/2 to 8 percent.

It remained an open question, however, how stock traders would respond to the news, since a reduction in the rate the Fed charges on loans to private financial institutions had been widely anticipated on Wall Street for several days.

The markets will be open Monday before the Christmas holiday on Tuesday. But Wall Street's expected many traders to be absent. Indeed, some got an early start on the weekend Friday.

The financial community did have a lot of business to attend to as the week ended, with year-end tax maneuvering by investors and the expiration of a set of options contracts on several market indexes.

Stock traders included in complicated options strategies appeared to contribute to the wide swings in stock prices during the day.

In the economic news, the U.S. government reported that new orders for durable goods increased 8.3 percent in November. That was viewed as a fresh signal that the economy was

regaining some momentum after its slowdown in the summer and early autumn.

Commodity International led the active list and fell 2 to 18 1/4. A Wall Street analyst downgraded its rating of the stock, and the company said its North American sales of home computers were running behind expectations.

Commonwealth Edison dropped 1 1/2 to 26 1/4. The company said it did not expect any major impact on its financial condition resulting from a nine fire in which at least nine workers were killed.

On the upside, Tidewater rose 2 1/2 to 22 1/4. The company said it had received an offer for its stock from a group led by Irwin Jacobs, a Minneapolis investor.

Declining issues outnumbered advances by more than 3 to 2 on the Big Board, and the exchange's composite index lost 44 to 95.56.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 121.50 million shares.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials dropped .74 to 184.63, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was down .87 at 165.51.

The NASDAQ composite index for the over-the-counter market slipped 21 to 244.28. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index closed at 201.50, down .72.

Standard & Poors Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close
IBM	158 1/4	159 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	0	1,200,000	158 1/4	158 1/4
AT&T	44 1/4	45 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	0	800,000	44 1/4	44 1/4
GE	28 1/4	29 1/4	27 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0	600,000	28 1/4	28 1/4

NYSE Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

AMEX Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close
IBM	158 1/4	159 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	0	1,200,000	158 1/4	158 1/4
AT&T	44 1/4	45 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	0	800,000	44 1/4	44 1/4

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Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

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Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
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NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close
IBM	158 1/4	159 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	0	1,200,000	158 1/4	158 1/4
AT&T	44 1/4	45 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	0	800,000	44 1/4	44 1/4

AMEX Stock Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low
Composite	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1
Indust	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1	1232.5	+10.0	1,200,000	1232.5	1238.1	1228.1

Broken Hill Pty. Reports Rise in First-Half Profits

Sime Darby Sees Higher Earnings

Concerning the United States proposal, Sims said property development is a core business for the group but at present it has neither the specialist technical skills nor the management expertise to exploit the opportunity for an acquisition.

Wang Reduces Earnings Goal

Earnings per share are now expected to be about 40 cents in the second quarter, compared with last year's 35 cents a share.

The company said its business remains strong but delays in availability of new software products have resulted in less growth than expected in the current quarter. Despite the delays, Wang said, volume shipments are expected to begin in January and continue during the second half.

Enrique V. Iglesias, the regional commission's executive secretary, said Thursday that a survey had found an average 1984 growth rate of only 0.2 percent in the 19 countries in the region.

During the year, the report said, Latin American countries transferred abroad \$26.7 billion more than entered the region. Most of the payments were made to service the region's \$360-billion debt.

"The level of capital transfers

Lenders Are Looking Twice at Leveraged Buyouts

Arthur Burns Still Lecturing

In a recent speech on East-West relations in Berlin, he said: "It is particularly important that the industrialized States, being a thoroughly self-sufficient nation, extend to the Soviet Union the constructive attitude, the civility and the consideration that are necessary for a useful dialogue. I, of course, hope that the Soviet Union will behave in a similar fashion."

He is concerned over the anxious "threatened" Prime Minister's attitude: "We will soon see what her attitude really is. The reports of her position have not been evaluated." And he recalls that German attitudes toward the stationing of medium-range missiles in Western Europe are "initially unfavorable, but changed."

Mr. Burns, the old business-cycle theorist turned diplomat, thinks change is the only constant, whether in the strength of economies or in relations between nations.

AT&T Scraps Stockholder Discounts

AT&T said it was instituting the changes to make its dividend reinvestment and cash stock-purchase plans similar to those of other companies. It said that only about 10 percent of the companies with dividend reinvestment programs offered a discount, and that most companies permitted shareholders

German-Led Group Wins China Pact

The agreement contains clauses covering co-design work for parts of the plant between West German and Chinese engineers that includes considerable technology transfer, Mr. Weiss said. He said this was an important factor in winning the contract.

Mr. Leifeld said Schloemann-Siemag would install a modern computer-management system in the mill, using International Business Machines Corp. computers. He said the computers would require clearance through the Western Coordinating Committee on Sensitive Imports.

nts Said to Drain Latin Economies

of payments of \$7.5 billion, but that was not enough to cover the full cost of capital transfers abroad, which totaled \$37.5 billion.

The region's lack of growth is not acceptable, Mr. Iglesias said, because the population is growing by more than 2 percent a year and pensions are growing over uncom-

Latin American finance ministers have scheduled a meeting in the Dominican Republic in February. They are expected to propose that informal negotiations with the industrialized countries begin on debt and development issues.

The commission's report suggested that ceilings be placed on

at Leveraged Buyouts

Japan's Vehicle Output Falls
Reverses

TOKYO—Japan's vehicle production fell in November to a rounded 1 million from 1.02 million in October but was above 1.4 million a year earlier, the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers' Association said.

Even so, other lenders, such as the Prudential Insurance Co., say the mixture of leveraged buying proposals is more reassuring. "We see deals coming back to us because we can be comfortable," said Garrett L. Keith, vice chairman in charge of investments for Prudential.

Floating Rate Notes

[illegible]

Discounts Mazda Reports Gain in Revenues

income before taxes and extraordinary items was \$226.7 million, up from \$226.7 million in 1990. Earnings before taxes and extraordinary items was \$226.7 million, up from \$226.7 million in 1990. Earnings before taxes and extraordinary items was \$226.7 million, up from \$226.7 million in 1990.

COMPANY NOTES

Digital Equipment Corp. said it was filing a federal suit against C. Itoh & Co. of America, charging with copying the external appearance of Digital's VT220 terminal product. Digital said it would seek an injunction to have the alleged copy, Itoh's CTE-220 eliminated from the market.

economies

Union Carbide suspended the production and shipments of methyl isocyanate from its Institute, West Virginia, plant after the lethal gas leaked from a similar plant in Bhopal, India, Dec. 3, killing more than 2,250 people and injuring thousands more.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, or in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

TYPE / NAME / COUNTRY / AREA	COOPERATION	STATUS	REMARKS / NAME / COUNTRY / AREA	STATUS
5-54-92	PL/12 11-2	100.25/100.35	Offshore Mining - 86	12%
5-54-92	10%	14-5	195% 97%	12%
5-54-96	9%	29-5	100.06/100.16	9%

[illegible]

Reckitt & Coleman to Buy Ciba-Geigy's Airwick Group

The Airwack group, with sales of about \$280 million in 1983, represented Ciba-Geigy's major involvement in consumer products. Its principal markets have been North America, which accounts for 38 percent of group volume; France, with 15 percent; Germany, 15 percent, and Italy, 9 percent.

Rockitt & Coleman, which oper-

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the number of cases per 100,000 population for COVID-19 in the United States from March 2020 to March 2022. The y-axis represents the number of cases per 100,000 population, ranging from 0 to 1000. The x-axis represents time in months, from March 2020 to March 2022. The graph shows a sharp increase in cases starting in March 2020, peaking in May 2020 at approximately 800 cases per 100,000 population. Following this peak, there is a decline, with cases dropping to around 200 per 100,000 population by June 2020. A second, smaller peak occurs in November 2020, reaching approximately 400 cases per 100,000 population. After this, cases decline significantly, remaining below 100 cases per 100,000 population for the remainder of the period shown, with a slight uptick in early 2022.

Gulf & Western Industries said it completed its \$71-a-share acquisition of Prentice-Hall Inc., the publishing concern.

Husky Oil said it expects 1984 net profit, before extraordinary gains, to rise to about \$95 million from \$67.6 million last year. The

company to Kumpulan Guthrie Sdn. Bhd. for about \$71 million plus an additional, undetermined amount to be paid within four years. The company said it would contribute the initial payment to its employee pension plans.

United Technologies Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney Division pro-

Force contract to produce F100 engines, modules and related items for F-15 and F-16 fighter aircraft,

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Alf Liewide	500	566	Camelco	208	202	Cellulose-Suette	4,537	4,639
Alston All	263.26	206.16	CDA	272	272	Stecher Batory	277	264
AV Depouff	774	787	CSR	174	271	Solam	277	264
Bacpierre	574	582	Dunlop	260	260	Suisse Bank Corp.	1,038	1,038
Bailly	274	274	Eders Ind	110	110	Swissair	1,038	1,038
Baillyvaux	670	670	Emcor	162	176	Swiss Bank	2,772	2,772
BSC	274	274	Evolution	216	216	Winnifur	1,038	1,038
Carrefour	1,778	1,651	FINA	223	223	Zurich Ins	1,038	1,038
Chir Med	1,040	1,040	Flower	146	146			
Colfines	261.39	245	Kalenderize	61	62			
Dreiss	274	274	Leclerc	274	274			
EH Transpore	215	215	Legion	260	260			
Gen. Bous	271	251	Santos	260	260			

[illegible]

SPORTS

Austrians Finish 1-2-3
In Women's Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SANTA CATERINA VAL-
FURVA, Italy — Elisabeth
Kirchler on Friday led a sweep by
Austrian skiers of the first three
positions in a World Cup women's
downhill race.

Kirchler flashed down the 2.18-
kilometer Cevadale course in 1
minute, 24.60 seconds. She edged
teammates Veronika Vitzthum and
Karin Gutschmied by 0.19 and 0.28
seconds.

Michela Figini of Switzerland,
the Olympic downhill champion,
was fourth, 0.45 seconds behind the
winner.

It was the third career World
Cup victory for Kirchler.
A fourth Austrian, Siegride
Winkler, finished fifth in 1:25.19,
ahead of Martina Kiehl of West
Germany, who was 0.64 seconds
behind Kirchler. Another Austrian,
Sibylle Wolf, was seventh in
1:25.32.

France's Catherine Quittet was
eighth in 1:25.35 ahead of another
Austrian, Veronika Wallinger, who
was timed in 1:25.40. Laurie Gra-
ham of Canada finished 10th.

The race, the last of the year, was
held in clear weather down the
same course where the women's

combined downhill of the World
Championships will be held in Feb-
ruary.

The victory moved Kirchler into
second place in the overall cup
standings, with 70 points. Kiehl
holds the lead with 88 points in
eight cup races.

In St. Moritz, Switzerland, Geir
Andersen of Norway stalked West
German Hubert Schwarz for most
of a 15-kilometer race Friday be-
fore passing him with a half-kilo-
meter remaining to win his second
consecutive Nordic combined World
Cup ski meet.

Andersen, the 1984 world junior
championships titlist who also
edged Schwarz last week in Yugo-
slavia, compiled 419.1 points to
417.3 for Schwarz. Thomas Mueller
of West Germany finished third
with 414.2.

Schwarz had taken the 70-meter
ski jumping portion of the two-day
meet Thursday and started nearly
two minutes ahead of the field of
57.

Andersen, 20, remains atop the
World Cup points list with 50 and
Schwarz is second with 40. Mueller
is third, Halstein Boegseth of Nor-
way fourth and Uwe Dozauer of
East Germany fifth. (AP, UPI)



Elisabeth Kirchler is held aloft by Karin Gutschmied, left, and Veronika Vitzthum after the World Cup downhill event.

A Wild-Card Round of Recent Losers

The Associated Press

The Los Angeles Raiders looked
terrible last Sunday in losing to the
Pittsburgh Steelers, a loss that cost
them the home-field advantage to
Seattle for Saturday's National
Football League wild-card game.
The New York Giants looked
terrible last September in losing to

They also go in knowing they
have a decent shot at beating the
Rams if they control running back
Eric Dickerson.

"The guy is playing superhuman
football," the Giants coach, Bill
Parcells, said of Dickerson, who's
2,105 yards were a single-season
rushing record.

Parcells, whose specialty is de-
fense and who has figured out ways
to stop John Riggins of Washing-
ton and Neil Lomax of St. Louis
this year, said that against Dick-
erson, "we've got one little deal we're
going to try."

But Bill Belichick, the Giants'

linchpin coach, said: "Every-
body's got to play defense. If one
guy breaks down, Dickerson will
find the crease."

The Rams, meanwhile, may look
to exploit what may be the Giants'
vulnerability — injuries to corner-
back Mark Haynes and guard Billy
Adair that have forced some juggling
in the secondary and offensive line.

William Roberts, a starter earlier
this season, moves in at tackle,
while Brad Benson moves to Art's
guard spot and Kenny Daniel, a
refugee from the U.S. Football
League, will replace Haynes.

But Robinson is taking nothing
for granted, citing the Giants' two

victories over Dallas and a 37-13
trouncing of Washington, the NFC
East champion, as examples of
New York's resilience.

"The Giants over the course of
the season have beaten some of the
league's elite teams," he says.
"Judging from what they did
against their peers, they're better
than Dallas. They did lose to some
teams they shouldn't have."

(Harrah's Reno Race & Sports
Book has made Seattle a 2-point
favorite over the Los Angeles Rai-
ders, and the Los Angeles Rams a
4½-point favorite over the New
York Giants.)

NFL PLAYOFFS

The Los Angeles Rams, the team
they will play in Sunday's NFL
wild-card game.

But coaches John Robinson of
the Rams and Chuck Knox of Seat-
tle are not shorting over the pros-
pect of playing either team. Espe-
cially since, like the Raiders and
Giants, their teams also lost their
last game.

The game between the 12-4 Sea-
hawks and the 11-5 Raiders will be
their sixth in two years. Last year
the Seahawks won the two regular-
season contests, then lost to the
Raiders, 30-14, in the American
Football Conference championship;
this season, the Raiders won
28-14 at home, then lost to the
Seahawks, 17-14, in Seattle.

Seattle is still recovering from a
34-14 loss at home to the Denver
Broncos last Saturday that cost the
AFC West championship and a first-
round bye. It was their only loss
at home this season.

They got a break Sunday when
the Raiders' loss to the Steelers
meant the wild-card game would be
played in Seattle's Kingdom but
it's a break that doesn't soothe the
concerns of quarterback Dave
Kling, whose 32 touchdown passes
were Seattle record.

"I knew we were going to play
the Raiders either here or there," he
said. "I'm happy it will be up here,
but it doesn't wipe away what hap-
pened against Denver."

The defending Super Bowl
champion Raiders, meanwhile,
have made a switch that may be
designed to offset the Kingdom
crowd — inserting Jim Plunkett at
quarterback in place of Marc Wil-
son. Plunkett began the season as
the starter until a rib injury forced
him to the sidelines and Wilson
took over.

"I feel Jim's experience is vital,"
Coach Tom Flores said of Plunkett,
who quarterbacked the team in its
1980 and 1983 Super Bowl victo-
ries. "I just feel, at this stage, he
would be the best to go with even
though he is still a little rusty."

The Giants go into Anaheim,
California, from a game almost as
bad as their loss to the Rams — a
10-3 defeat by New Orleans that
they played knowing it couldn't af-
fect their playoff chances, win or
lose.

Plunkett: Experience Outweighs Age

By Rich Tosches

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Jim Plunkett
is so old, people joke, that when he
went to school they didn't have
history. They say you can best de-
termine his age out with a birth
certificate but by cutting off a leg
and counting the rings.

But the 37-year-old quarterback
has other rings, too. Super Bowl
rings. The Los Angeles Raiders are
once again counting on his ability
to produce under pressure despite a
10-week absence as starting signal-
caller.

Marc Wilson, who replaced the
injured Plunkett six games into the
season and stayed in the lineup for
two and a half months, retains the
title he held for three years: quar-
terback of the future.

Plunkett has been in virtually ev-
erything before. The Rose Bowl in
1971. New England for five sea-
sons. San Francisco for 22. Two
Super Bowls. His hospital
stays have been legendary.

In his 14th NFL season, after
leading the Raiders to a 5-1 start,
he went down with severe injuries
to his abdominal muscles and hip.
Wilson, the former Brigham Young
star with the \$800,000-a-year con-
tract, stepped in and, with the ex-
ception of a brilliant showing in a
victory over the Miami Dolphins,
did not turn in star performances
as the Raiders finished with an 11-5
record and a wild-card berth in the
playoffs.

Plunkett has played only sparingly
in the last two games and he did
not look particularly sharp in
either appearance. But the Raiders
are counting on his vast experience
to guide them back to the Super
Bowl at Stanford Stadium in Palo
Alto on Jan. 20, where Plunkett
would be making his first appear-
ance since his Heisman Trophy
season for Stanford in 1971.

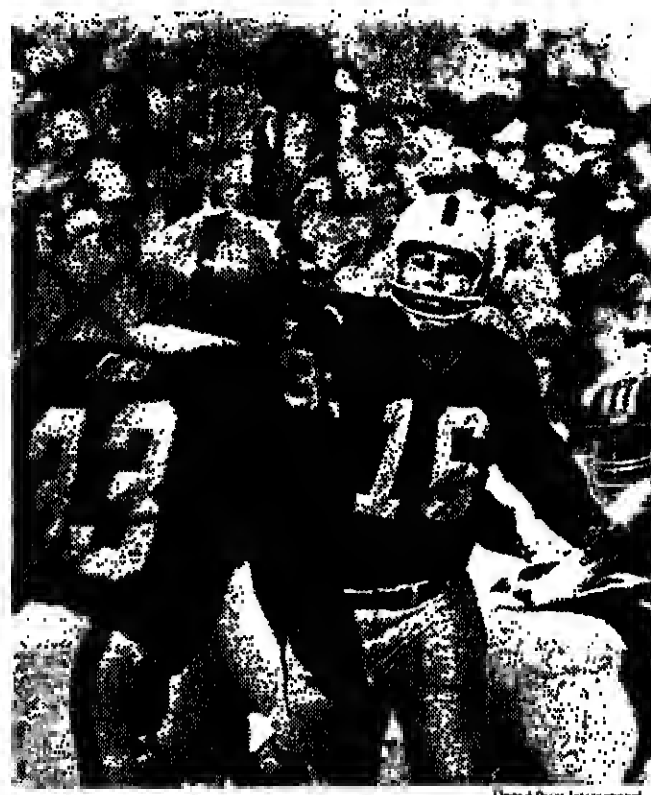
"Jim said, 'There's no question I
want to play. I know I'm rusty, but
I'll give it everything I have.'"

Cosch Tom Flores recalled.
You can bet on that. Plunkett
has built a much-deserved reputa-
tion as one of the greatest players in
the league.

Ken Easley, Seattle free safety,
said "In my estimation, Jim Plun-
kett is one of the best competitors
in the NFL. That's what separates
the marginal athletes from the
great ones, that great competitive

spirit. He'll never give up. A lot of
players don't have that."

The record supports Easley.
In 1980, Plunkett was voted the
NFL's Comeback Player of the
Year when he recovered from 1979
shoulder surgery and led the Rai-
ders to a Super Bowl victory over
Philadelphia. Last season, Plunkett
was benched early, but when Wil-
son went out with a shoulder injury
in his third start, Plunkett came
back and again led the Raiders to
victory in the Super Bowl.



Jim Plunkett in action in last season's Super Bowl.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	28	4	.875	—
Philadelphia	26	6	.813	2 1/2
Washington	15	15	.500	7 1/2
New Jersey	11	19	.365	11 1/2
New York	12	18	.400	11 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	17	11	.607	—
Detroit	15	11	.577	1 1/2
Chicago	14	12	.538	2 1/2
Akron	16	10	.615	2 1/2
Indiana	7	19	.269	8 1/2
Cleveland	4	26	.154	11 1/2

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	16	10	.615	—
Utah	14	11	.558	1 1/2
Dallas	12	13	.480	3 1/2
San Antonio	12	13	.480	3 1/2
San Diego	12	13	.480	3 1/2
Kansas City	9	16	.360	6 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	18	10	.643	—
Phoenix	15	12	.556	2 1/2
L.A. Clippers	14	14	.500	4 1/2
Portland	13	14	.481	4 1/2
Seattle	13	14	.481	4 1/2
Golden State	8	19	.296	9 1/2

Thompson's Results

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	22	10	.688	—
New York	20	12	.625	2 1/2
Los Angeles	19	13	.594	4 1/2
San Francisco	18	14	.563	5 1/2
San Jose	17	15	.529	6 1/2
San Antonio	16	16	.500	7 1/2
San Diego	15	17	.469	8 1/2
San Jose	14	18	.438	9 1/2
San Jose	13	19	.405	10 1/2
San Jose	12	20	.375	11 1/2
San Jose	11	21	.344	12 1/2
San Jose	10	22	.313	13 1/2
San Jose	9	23	.282	14 1/2
San Jose	8	24	.250	15 1/2
San Jose	7	25	.219	16 1/2
San Jose	6	26	.188	17 1/2
San Jose	5	27	.156	18 1/2
San Jose	4	28	.125	19 1/2
San Jose	3	29	.094	20 1/2
San Jose	2	30	.063	21 1/2
San Jose	1	31	.031	22 1/2

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